

DEMORALIZED.

Uncle's Team Is Knocked Out All Around.

Balsz's Pitching Arm Gives Out in the Second Inning.

After Which Ebright and Levy Take a Hand.

The Angels Win by a Score of 18 to 8—Umpire Meegan Waiting for His Salary—Eastern Base-ball News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] At Piedmont grounds this afternoon the Los Angeles team easily defeated the San Francisco by a score of 18 to 8.

Balsz pitched two innings for San Francisco, then his arm gave out. Both Levy and Ebright pitched for "Pisco" in the third inning, and Los Angeles made seven runs. Ebright pitched the balance of the game. Lohman hurt his hand and Lytle took his place behind the bat. San Francisco was generally demoralized.

Following is the score:

LOS ANGELES.	AB.	R.	H.	E.	PO.	A.
Wright, C.	4	1	3	1	0	1
Hulen, 1b.	5	1	2	1	4	2
McCauley, 1b.	5	3	4	1	13	0
Hutchinson, 2b.	5	3	1	0	0	0
Glavin, 2b.	5	1	3	1	0	1
Lytle, c.	4	1	2	0	1	0
Lohman, 3b.	3	2	1	0	3	4
Hughes, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2	2
Nicol, p.	2	2	1	0	0	0
Borchers, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	41	18	20	6	27	14
SAN FRANCISCO.	AB.	R.	H.	E.	PO.	A.
Sharp, 1b.	4	1	2	1	3	5
Levy, 1b.	4	1	2	1	3	5
Carroll, 2b.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hanley, c.	5	0	1	0	2	0
Ebright, p.	5	3	2	2	0	1
Power, 1b.	5	1	1	0	4	2
Spies, c.	4	1	2	0	4	2
Maguire, 3b.	3	1	2	0	4	2
Balsz, pf.	5	0	1	0	2	1
Totals.	40	8	14	3	24	11

SCORE BY INNINGS.

San Francisco..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Los Angeles..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 8

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—San Francisco, 4; Los Angeles, 3.

Three-base hits—Hulen, McCauley, Glenavin, Ebright.

Two-base hits—Wright, Sharp, Levy, Lytle, Power.

First base on errors—San Francisco, 3; Los Angeles, 3.

First base on called balls—San Francisco, 4; Los Angeles, 8.

Left on bases—San Francisco, 12; Los Angeles, 10.

Struck out—By Ebright, 1; by Nicol, 7; by Levy, 1.

Hit by pitcher—Lohman.

Double plays—Maguire, Power, and Spies; Glavin, Lohman, 1.

Passed balls—Lohman, 1.

Wild pitches—Nicol, 1; Ebright, 1.

OAKLAND VS. STOCKTON.

The Former Won Yesterday by a Score of 8 to 5.

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The only notable feature was Lawrence's fine catching of long flies.

MAGNATES IN SESSION.

The San Francisco Meeting Barren of Results.

So far the California League magnates have failed to come to any understanding. The San Francisco meeting was barren of results, as will be seen by the following from the Chronicle of Thursday:

Bulkiness of a vasty important nature was to have been touched at a meeting of the California League magnates yesterday afternoon, but little or nothing was done. Baseball affairs are still in a muddled condition, and the sooner a feeling of security is created in the bosoms of the cranks, the better it will be for the game.

The meeting was attended by Lindley, Los Angeles; Geischen, the new Colonel Harris of San Francisco and the justly celebrated president of the league, J. M. Moore of this city. John Moore, the new owner of the Stockton team, was not present, but he intrusted his proxy to Lindley of Los Angeles.

For some time there has been rumored a syndicate to down Hank Harris and the president. They want new blood in the business, and a later share in the local gate receipts. Hank is not yet aware of the line of attack to be pursued, but says he is in the deal with both feet.

If this should prove to be the case, the position might find itself cramped for room.

All the meeting yesterday Harris earnestly desired to consider every detail of the project, but was choked off on all of them. The question of charging ladies admission to the games has been discussed. Harris also wanted to establish the financial standing of the league, and forever dispel rumors of the threatened insolvency by mandating Lindley to put up a check for a fabulous sum as a guarantee that he, the magnate, would remain in the game, come what would.

But Hank never got to this point. Then the meeting did was to elect Moore and Geischen to the directory, and ratify their admission into the ranks of the California League magnates. Then, in spite of the protests of Hank, further discussion was postponed until next Monday.

This action on the part of the magnates is, indeed, cruel, when they knew that Hank was loaded with oratory for the occasion.

One reform which the outsiders are said to be bent on effecting is a different distribution of the Haigh street gate receipts. They want the 10 per cent. div. that obtains in the province. Here they get but 50 per cent., and when Hank visits their towns he receives one-half of the money taken in. If that is what the outsiders want they have a hard combination to break.

For every game of ball played at Haigh street the two teams divide 50 per cent. of the receipts and the other 50 per cent. goes to the Haigh Street Ground Association. Monc, Harris, Robinson and Finn form next association in the league, though the last named are practically out of baseball, they still get a draw-down on the 50 per cent.

The new magnates claim that as they are now in the business, sitting on the bench with the players and paying salaries, they should get into the full depth of the franchise. This is the matter that will probably be discussed at the meeting next Monday. In the meantime the outsiders are working the combination which Hank intends to fight with both feet.

In order to give the game a much-needed boom Harris and Lindley have made a dicker with Champion Jim Corbett to umpire the game next Sunday afternoon.

Harris signed Jim yesterday afternoon, and will pay him \$500 for the game, but do not guarantee him protection in case of rank decisions. However, Jamey can take care of himself. So that no one shall be permitted to view the champion for nothing, the magnates have decided to charge the ladies admission to the Sunday afternoon game. Harris thinks that the presence of the pugilist will give a fresh impetus to baseball. People who have not been out for some time will yield to the added excitement and come to the game. Once there, the old baseball fever will revive, and more patrons result. This

is the scheme which Hank has devised in his leisure moments, and yet the outsiders want to do the work with a head on him like that. It is hoped that Harris' plan will prove so successful that it will be necessary to enlarge the Haigh-street grounds.

There is no doubt that Corbett will prove an attraction. He used to be a ball player of some ability, and has frequently umpired games in the East. His engagement as an umpire has called forth a brief but pointed speech from Umpire Pete Meegan. Corbett has been pointing about getting the worst of it in his own town," said Pete. "but he isn't in it with me. Here he gets \$500 for umpiring one game in the California League, while I have been umpiring two months for nothing and paying my own expenses."

This flow of oratory explains in a measure why the name of Mr. Meegan has been missing from the bottom of the last few scores from Stockton. He says he won't umpire any more until he gets his "dough."

AMATEUR BASEBALL.

The Bankers and Roosters Will Come There for an Evening Game.

There will be an evening game of baseball at Athletic Park this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when the Bankers and Roosters will come together.

The members of the nines are "fans" of the most pronounced type, and are said to be the best ball players from comfortable box seats in the grand stand at all Southern California. Several additions have been made to the score card, and an extra "error" column provided for, but otherwise there have been no special arrangements, except that a surgeon was engaged and a large prescription card rigged up. Charles H. Clark, a San Francisco importation, will umpire the game in costume, which will alone be worth going miles to see. Following are the young men, who have covered themselves with glory, likewise dust, at the park this afternoon, and they say that they intend to put up professional ball:

LOS ANGELES. AR. R. BR. SB. PO. A. E.
Wright, C. 4 1 3 1 0 1
Hulen, 1b. 5 1 2 1 4 2 0
McCauley, 1b. 5 3 4 1 13 0 0
Hutchinson, 2b. 5 3 1 0 0 0 0
Glavin, 2b. 5 1 3 1 0 1 0
Lytle, c. 4 1 2 0 1 0 0
Lohman, 3b. 3 2 1 0 3 4 0
Hughes, 3b. 3 1 1 0 2 2 0
Nicol, p. 2 2 1 0 0 0 0
Borchers, rf. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals. 41 18 20 6 27 14

SAN FRANCISCO. AB. R. H. E. PO. A. E.

Sharp, 1b. 4 1 2 1 3 5 0

Levy, 1b. 4 1 2 1 3 5 0

Carroll, 2b. 5 0 0 0 0 0 0

Hanley, c. 5 0 1 0 2 0 0

Ebright, p. 5 3 2 2 0 1 0

Power, 1b. 5 1 1 0 4 2 0

Spies, c. 4 1 2 0 4 2 0

Maguire, 3b. 3 1 2 0 4 2 0

Balsz, pf. 5 0 1 0 2 1 1

Totals. 40 8 14 3 24 11

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LOS ANGELES TIMES: SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

STATE TEXT BOOKS.

The New Advanced Geography is in Type.

The State Board of Education Meets at Sacramento.

The Price of School Books Not to Be Advanced.

The Quartette Who Assailed Robert Marks Have Their Preliminary Examination—Other Coast News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SACRAMENTO, June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] At the meeting of the State Board of Education today H. V. Raymond, editor of the State textbook series, announced that the advanced geography is in type and will contain 142 pages. It will take three months to print and bind 50,000 copies.

Five copies of each book of the State series has been forwarded to the World's Fair, together with map. It was voted to adopt the same prices for books for the ensuing year as charged last. Mr. Raymond was reflected editor of the State series of text books, and the session was concluded by granting a large number of life and educational diplomas.

THE VINCENT OUTRICK.

The Assaults of Robert Marks at Coronado in Court.

SAN DIEGO, June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Today the preliminary examinations of the quartette who so brutally assaulted Robert Marks on Coronado were concluded in Justice Esign's court. Georgiana de Passau, the girl in the case, was bound over to answer a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, but was allowed to go on her own recognizance. Mrs. Nancy Averbeck, whose examination followed, was also bound over on the same charge in bonds of \$250, which she did not procure, though able to do so. She gave as her reason that Mr. Vincent had been a friend to her, and that she would rather go to jail than to desert her now. The judge, in binding the girl over, announced that she was technically guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, being present and an accessory to others. The Averbeck woman was bound over to answer a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, but was allowed to go on her own recognizance. 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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

PARK THEATRE—Buffalo Bill.

The firing of "Big Betsy" on board the Monterey on her recent trial trip, made the crockery rattle in houses at Santa Cruz and Monterey.

A new steamer has sailed from the Tyne for the United States with her furnaces fitted to consume petroleum. It is said to be the first vessel which has attempted to make so long a voyage with liquid fuel. We believe that crude petroleum is destined, in time, to replace coal altogether as a fuel for ocean steamships. There would be a tremendous advantage in the lessened bulk and the ease of storage.

The steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu Wednesday last, brought among her passengers six Kanakas who propose to give the United States an exhibition of the hula-hula dance. Four are young women and two are men. All are said to be finely built, lithe and active. The eldest of the women, who acts as chaperon for the younger girls, is a pugilist as well as a dancer. It is well to publish this point in advance, for the benefit of the dudes.

According to a decision just handed down by the Supreme Court, it is not allowable for a jury to take an average of estimates in fixing the amount of damages to be awarded. In the case of Katie E. Dixon, who sued William J. Plans for injuries received by a chisel the latter fell from a scaffold, each juror had his own idea of what the injuries received by Miss Dixon were worth, and, as they could not agree upon a fixed sum, it was decided that each juror should write upon a slip of paper what damages he wished to accord, and that these slips of paper were taken and the amounts added together, the sum total being divided by twelve, giving a result of \$718. This statement formed the basis of an appeal to the Supreme Court, on the ground that the verdict was arrived at by chance, and was therefore illegal. This was the view taken by the Supreme Court, and a decision reversing the verdict of the lower court was filed.

The satisfactory manner in which the battleship Monterey has stood her final test under a board of naval inspectors brushes away a whole lot of idle newspaper chatter and vindicates the good name of the Pacific Coast builders. Following the lead of a New York paper that set out to condemn the new coast-defense vessel in advance of her official trial, columns and columns of nonsense have been written and telegraphed over the country about her unsound boilers and leaky flues and general unseaworthiness. To read the reports published in some of the San Francisco papers only a few days ago one would imagine that the Monterey was a regular man-trap and that the officers and crew took desperate chances when they went outside the heads aboard her. Reports of the trial say that the boilers stood every test without developing a flaw, and that the vessel behaved admirably and is second to none of her class. It is a matter of general congratulation to the Coast that this is so.

Reviewing the present unsteadiness of business affairs in the West and the frequent mercantile and bank failures, the circulation of the Times seems to be originated almost entirely in the late monetary scare and the attendant collapse of the "industrial." It has been preceded by a sound, conservative and fairly active and profitable condition of trade. The scare, however, has been a large gold exports, the drain upon the treasury gold reserve, and the sharp precautions of our local banks, together caused the Eastern and interior banks to contract their accommodation to customers, and suddenly the financial sky became lowering and black. The money market in California in this way credit has become suddenly paralyzed in every section; the weak spots in trade, in financing and in banking have been roughly probed, and a large amount of failures have been precipitated. It is safe to say, however, of these suspensions, that, in a large majority of the cases, they have not arisen from real insolvency, but from a sudden and more or less indiscriminate withdrawal of the usual credit facilities. Considering the severity and the universality of this contraction of credit, the wonder is that its effects in the way of suspensions have not been much more numerous. This evidence of the soundness of the general commercial situation should pass for something with those whose incontinent timidity in lending has done so much toward producing this condition of things. There is evidence enough to show that those fears have exceeded any real occasion; and the true course, at the present stage, for the New York banks to their solvent merchant customers, is to make their present large surplus more freely available. The only possible result of a different policy would be to further aggravate a situation already made needlessly severe. The present discrimination against the mercantile community at our large centers may, unless speedily moderated, needlessly bring many more to the verge of suspension. The situation is one that calls for a broad and intelligent comprehension of the real condition of business and for a judgment that understands how to protect the lender by protecting the borrower. A little more of that policy would soon produce a great change in the tone and condition of business throughout the country at large.

THE SUNDAY TIMES TOMORROW.

Will have three parts, filled with news, special articles and numerous illustrations. Here are some of the striking features:

AMERICAN POLITICS and the American Press. By Hon. John J. Ingalls.
GORDON ALPHEO TOWERS.
"Gall" in China. The Buildings of the Nations. The Evolution of Electricity and of Gunpowder.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST VINEYARD: The South and Her Exhibits. The American Work. Chicago letter by a Times Correspondent.

THE LOYAL LEGION:
"HEARTS":
A Stirring Love Story of Southern California. By Beatrice Bellido de Luna.

CALIFORNIA AT THE EXPOSITION:
The South and Her Exhibits. Woman's Work. Chicago letter by a Times Correspondent.

THE OAK:
A Talk by Hanlan, the Oarsman.

WOMAN'S PAGE:
Two Women Journalists: by Ida Rose McCabe. Summer Lingerie: by Isabel Duke. The White Tailor-made Gown: by Julia Gillis. A June Breakfast: by Miss Oliver Bell. French House-hold Hints: by Adele Marrow. The Brace: by Margaret Compton. The Bordered Fabric: by Olivia Bell. A Leisurely Young Woman: by S. W. Selridge.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT:
A Liberty Bell—How the American People Made It: by Walter J. Le Gros. Yale and Harvard Crews: by Ralph D. Paine.

OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES:
The World's News by Wire. The Eagle, the Snake, the Saurier, Lay Sermons. City News, Society News, General News, Only News together with a striking business exhibit in the advertising columns.

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The Gold Cure and the Doctors.

Among that portion of the medical fraternity who have not found lucrative employment in connection with the gold-cure establishments there has developed a decided tendency to sniff at Keeley's discovery, and, more recently, to denounce it as an arrant humbug. This is done in face of the fact that hundreds and thousands of men all over the country bear living testimony that they have been cured of the drink habit by the bi-chloride of gold treatment.

One of the most recent and most elaborate attacks on the Keeley cure comes from Dr. Chauncey F. Chapman, chemical instructor in medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and member of the Chicago Pathological Society. Dr. Chapman secured a position as physician to a gold-cure establishment near Chicago with the deliberate purpose of exposing its method of treatment. He has recently published his "exposure" in the American Analyst, and the article comes to our attention through republication in the National Popular Review.

Setting aside the questionable attitude which Dr. Chapman has chosen to assume by exposing secrets confided to him in a professional way, we think that his exposure is one of the strongest testimonials that has yet been adduced in favor of the treatment. We do not know, of course, how the profession will be disposed to view the matter, but we interpret it as it is apt to strike the mind of the laity.

Dr. Chapman gives the formula of the gold treatment, which he obtained by analyzing the drugs placed in his hands, as follows:

No. 1. Tonic known in the institutes as "the dope."
R. Auriferous chlorid.....gr. xli
Strychnine sulph.....gr. i
Atropine sulph.....gr. i
Ammonium muriat.....gr. vi
Alcohol.....oz. i
Hydrocyanic acid.....oz. i
Ext. of cinchon comp.....oz. i
Ext. of coca erythrat.....oz. i
Aque test.....oz. i
M. S.—1 drachm at 7, 9, 11 a.m.; at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 p.m.

No. 2. The injection known in institutes as "the shot."
R. Strychnine sulph.....gr. 9-10
Aque destillat.....oz. 1-2
Potass. permangan. q. s. to color.
Misc. Sig.—Begin with gr. 5, which equals gr. 40, and increase one drop each injection until the physiological effect is produced. Four hypodermic injections to be given daily, beginning at 8 a.m., then at 12 m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

No. 3. Used with No. 2.
R. Auriferous chlorid.....gr. 25
Aque destillat.....ad. oz. 2
Misc. Sig.—Gtt. 3 every four hours in combination with the strychnine solution, for the first four days.
Dr. Chapman claims that the last prescription is used only for the moral effect, which is produced in the following manner: Five drops of the strychnine solution are drawn in the syringe, and then three drops of the gold solution are drawn in and mixed. This produces a golden yellow color, to which attention is called, and the patient is further assured as to the reality of the presence of the gold by the stain left on the skin after the hypodermic needle has been removed.

Dr. Chapman does not represent that this "shameless, barefaced, money-making scheme," as he calls it, fails to produce the effects claimed for it. On the contrary, after diagnosing drunkenness as a disease—a disease affecting most peculiarly the nervous system, and, finally, amounting to a monomania—he goes on to show how the treatment is based on most excellent pathological grounds, and how even the "tricks" and "shams" of the institute are intended to gain a mastery over the diseased mind, while the drugs minister to the diseased body. He says:
Of the drugs mentioned in the formula above quoted, I believe strychnine and

atropine are almost specific. Strychnine is recognized as a most valuable tonic, and atropine seems to have a special aptitude in decreasing the appetite for alcohol. I have experimented on my own person with atropine alone, and after getting the system under the effects of this substance, with mouth, throat and fauces dry, a drink of whisky becomes absolutely unpleasant, nay, even painful. The functions of the terminal gustatory bulbs seem to be perverted, but even following this, the secondary or systematized effects of the liquor are no longer agreeable. In one individual, a mild whisky drinker, I saw a well-pronounced dislike for liquor induced by the use of atropine alone.

Here we have a frank concession that in at least one ingredient in the prescription which, of itself, is almost a specific for the drink habit. As to the strychnine, that is a nerve tonic and has a conceded value in the treatment. No doubt all of the other ingredients are employed for some good purpose. Again we quote from the learned doctor:

I have to speak here of the fact that there are two classes of patients who come for treatment to these institutes. The first class comprises patients having a strong desire to be cured, who will follow implicitly and with the utmost confidence all directions given, believing firmly in the efficacy of the cure; the second class comprises a large number of patients who are brought or forced to come for treatment against their own will and inclination. These individuals are sceptical and unbelievers. They will follow the directions, but ridicule the idea that any treatment can produce in them a dislike for liquor. After the appetite for liquor in these cases has been practically decreased they will, however, force themselves to swallow the so-called bi-chloride of gold solution, really a solution of strychnine, is injected in his arm; at the same time, and without his knowledge, he receives one-tenth grain of atropine. It takes but comparatively a short time for the emetic to produce its effects, more or less violent emesis is produced, and the patient, soon associating the taking of the whisky with the subsequent disagreeable and sickening vomiting, acquires a positive dislike for the liquor, and is not able to keep any on his stomach. Now he acknowledges the wonderful power of the hypothetical gold compound, and surrenders unconditionally. He is converted, and, from an unbellying scoffer, is changed into a disciple and supporter of the prophet.

Let us call your attention for a moment to some details of this so-called "cure." In these "institutes" in the region which the hypodermic injections are given, the bottles containing the gold solution are filled with different colored mixtures; one red, one white and one blue. In the "red" bottle is the nitrate of strychnine solution, the "white" bottle contains the atropine solution, and in the "blue" bottle is the amorphous mixture. In every case the "red" and "white" solutions are used, but where a patient is contumacious and refuses to surrender, the grand inquisitor applies the "torture," and in addition to the "red" and "white" liquids he exhibits the "blue." According to the jargon of the "graduates" and "under-graduates" such a patient is described as "having received the 'barber-pole.' Such a sickening effect is produced by this 'barber-pole,' or red, white and blue treatment, that after he has received it once a patient will be seized with absolute terror when he sees the operator reaching for the "blue" bottle.

Now, we submit that, without discrediting in the least the gold cure, which he makes light of, Dr. Chapman has really given it a valuable testimonial, and has brought instead an indictment against himself and the medical practitioners who deride the Keeley cure. The public does not care a baubee whether there is bi-chloride of gold in the mixture or not, or whether there is such a drug known to pharmacy. All it cares to know is whether the treatment is reasonably successful in curing drunkenness. There may be tricks and shams in the treatment designed to work upon the unbalanced minds of patients, but who cares, so long as they are efficacious? We have a well-grounded idea that medical practice is full of just such tricks and shams. When a physician is treating a hysterical or demented patient, who would denounce him for adopting any subterfuge for quieting the over-wrought nerves or gaining an ascendancy over the disordered fancies? We have an idea that the victim of the drink habit falls in the same category, and should be treated both psychologically and pathologically. If the terrors of the "barber-pole" achieve the desired result in stubborn cases, why then the "barber-pole" is the very thing required.

The best thing that the doctors can do is to quit deriding and belittling the gold cure. Let them treat it as a successful specialty and concede all the good there is in it. If they choose to discard any of its subterfuges, they are at liberty to do so, but they should adopt its specifics and make the most of them in their practice. Their is nothing to prevent every physician from treating drunkenness just as he does other diseases that come under his ministrations.

The world's crop prospects have lately shown an improvement highly encouraging. In April a general failure of winter wheat seemed almost inevitable, with the result of a serious deficiency in the supply of that staple. Now, in England and most of the continental countries, the probabilities favor about an average crop, and even Russia affords promise of a leap from a famine year to a good average output. In this country, wheat shows a recovery from the conditions upon which a crop of 440,000,000 bushels has been predicted, while spring wheat and corn planting are promising favorably. This change may not favor the interests of the speculative holders who are now carrying a large surplus from our last year's wheat crop; but that is a small offset against the universal benefits arising from cheap food the world over.

The project to hold a sort of supplement to the World's Fair at San Francisco after the close of the big show at Chicago is all right, provided several very necessary preliminaries can be arranged.

First, San Francisco would have to develop sufficient public spirit and hard coin to erect the buildings proposed to be placed in Golden Gate Park. Second, a sufficient number of exhibits now at the World's Fair would have to be secured to make a success of the display. It is doubtful whether the foreign exhibits made under governmental auspices could be brought without referring the matter in each instance to the home government and securing consent. Of course, foreign manufacturers and others who are exhibiting on their own hook can do as they please. Our California displays at the World's Fair would, of course, be available, but these alone would not constitute much of an attraction; they are already a twice-told tale to the people of the State. Provided all the *ifs* can be obtained we would be glad to see a junior world's fair held on this Coast.

The recent trial of endurance in Denver, in which eleven young men demonstrated their ability to wait sixteen hours consecutively, shows that there is nothing too idiotic to attempt. It reminds one of an incident related by Boswell: "I can stand longer on one foot than you can," said a celebrated dancing-master to Dr. Johnson. The response of the savage old philosopher was, "So can a goose."

MINISTER BLOUNT stated to a newspaper representative that he could not accept permanently the mission to the Sandwich Islands. He has requested that his successor be appointed at once, although he proposes to stand by until the present crisis is over. If all accounts are true, his course has not made him very popular on the islands, and his departure will be hailed as a good riddance.

On the principle that Kansas without politics would not be Kansas, the Populist leaders of that State propose to open the campaign of 1894 in a week or two. On with the band, let jaw be unconfined.

SHAPES AND COLORS ACCEPTABLE.

[From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]

The present full skirt waxes in the breeze delightfully. It has no stiffening above the knees, and it blows as softly against the pretty girl beneath as ever the clinging skirts of last year could have been drawn. The pretty lines are set off charmingly by the billowing waves of the dress sweeping into the wind on either side. To think how all objects and railed at the new skirt, which proves the prettiest, lightest and cleanest skirt ever worn. Pretty to stand in, charming to walk in, delightful to sit in.

As to the colors which but a few months ago were thought garish, we are becoming reconciled to them, too. Yet, to judge by the gowns that are being made up these days, the glorious Fourth



of July will pale before the girl who comes out to the celebration. Fireworks will be rowdier. She will look as if wrapped in a soft rainbow. All the many colors are printed on the flimsy cloth of soft stuffs she wears, and the gaudy and trying contrasts of the earlier season are all gone by. We are settling down to the best of the fashions put forth. The woman who thought that because purple, green and blue were all fashionable and fashionable could all be crudely and harshly put together at one time, is going around in dresses and bonnets that she cannot help realizing are not only hideous but are recognized as such.

The toilet of the accompanying illustration is in lemon-yellow batiste with cross-bar stripes in pale green. It is to be worn over a separate foundation dress of pale yellow silk, and fastens with hooks and eyes in back, the pointed plastron looking beneath the fichu on the right side. It is cut princess and the skirts of both foundation and upper dress are garnished with ruffles, the one of silk, the other of batiste. On the latter are put tiny butterfly bows of green velvet ribbon, and these are there at uneven distances. The fichu arrangement is joined to the upper puffs of the sleeves in back, but not in front, where it meets in the waist and fastens with a velvet bow. The sleeves have two puffs and a long tight cuff.

DRESSING.

Col. Swanik Purveys Some Good Advice.

[Johnstown Tribune.]

If a girl baby happens to be born into your family this year, just take a little look ahead, and for the sake of her future peace of mind, do not call her Columbia. Think how embarrassing it might be to her some years hence when she has grown up to go into public with that terrible tag upon her! There wouldn't be any possible escape. All of her acquaintances would know her exact age, and she could no more pass for 25 when she was 30 than the boy babies who are being named Christopher Columbus could stop growing old. Girls cannot always be as young as they once were, but it is their privilege to keep the appearance of youth so long as they can.

The Age of Surprises.

[Colorado Sun.]

It is stated that in the near future tramway cars will be run by ammonia. This may be the age is progressive. Who knows but in the sweet by and by our mountain trains will be run by a combination of limberberg cheese and onions?

No Change in Their Nature.

[Providence Journal.]

The resignation of Gen. Rosecrans as Register of the Treasury will take a familiar signature from subsequent issues of United States paper money. The new bills will be just as pleasing to look upon and just as difficult to keep in the pocket.

GATH AT THE FAIR.

Points of Interest About the Great Exposition.

Buildings of the Different Nations in the Light of Clubhouses.

Striking Similarity Between the Germans and Americans.

A Notable Character About the American Legation—An Interesting Chat With Secretary Kettler—His Experiences in China.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The buildings of the different nations at the exhibition grounds are in the light of clubhouses, and some of them, in proportion and extent, match the fine clubs of Chicago city, which hardly yields to any city, London, perhaps, excepted, in the number and degree of its clubs. The Art Gallery, which has been erected on the lake front and approaches completion, delivered up to the Chicago Club, perhaps the most effective mercantile organization here, the beautiful brownstone building, with its Tudor windows in stone mullions and high Flanders dormers. While every quarter of Chicago has its club, there are a number of these institutions rising in the middle of the town, so that a man can leave his business counter and in two minutes be at lunch by appointment with correspondents, or visitors. The German building on the grounds is the most ornate construction among its fellows, and the Germans have long been alert to do trade with the rest of the world, and may be regarded at this moment as standing well abreast of several nations which have selected us from our touchy, to be their first cousin and next friend. I have heard it remarked that the Germans on the ground so much resemble Americans that they cannot be told apart. The German bands which dispense music, almost without ceasing, on the Plaisance, wear high boots, spurs and white suits and caps trimmed with red, and yet these uniforms almost seem to be worn on purpose to badge them as Germans, for the moment they take their caps off they look like rather well-fed Americans.

A fine, bright face around the American Legation is that of Kettler, who came out here to be the secretary at Washington a year ago, upon the same ship which took from the States the colonel who is now in the line of duty that Kettler is a Catholic, though he comes from the Hanoverian or Westphalian portion of Germany. He told me about some of his experiences in China, where he lived ten years. Said he:

"I had the China fever there, which everybody must get sooner or later, if he stays long enough. It is said to be caused by the slow, regular decay of the animal organism, which that populous people tread under foot until the ground looks hard, yet it comes from the European countries would be the sewerage. I had apprehended that this fever would come, and when it came of course I was delirious. I had an opportunity to see the fidelity of the Chinese servants. My maid had been told, I suppose, to lie at my door, and to if he heard me up and about, to come in, for fear I would do something for which I was not responsible. It therefore happened that one day I came out of a sleep, and I saw this man rising before me, and with my head wandering, I reproved him for his surprising me so. Said he: 'Master, I am responsible for you. If I do not do just what you say, it is all because I am looking out for you.' In all those countries you see strange things. One day, on my horse, I came upon a blind man, who began to make motions, and he stood in a peculiar way. Not knowing that he was blind, I thought that he was going to waylay me, and I found that his acute sense had remembered the gait of my horse, having heard me several times going along that country, where a horseman is not frequent."

"Do you think that the Chinese, if they would adopt modern appliances, would become a formidable nation?"
"Undoubtedly. They are brave men. Heredity has caused them to do certain things in a way, like children; and, after listening to them for some time, we might think they could do all at once, is out of the course of their existence."

"A world knows how quickly they can imitate any process done by human hands. I have often talked with high-class Chinese upon the future of the country, and they have remarked that it is not to the interest of Europe and the modern nations to have the vast population of China suddenly modernized. Such a huge incursion as that into the world would make us all their economy and saving power, would perhaps dispossess Europe from its place. We therefore owe to these old religions and traditions, their philosophers and ancient school-masters, our exemption from a conclusion that might revolutionize all our lands."

"Did you see Chinese Gordon, out there?"
"I did. Gordon was a good specimen of what they call the brave Englishman, but he was something of a crank on the occasion of his last return to China. He had been quite effective teaching the Chinese tactics and evolutions, such as are practiced in Europe. When the French came out to attack China, they wanted Gordon there again and sent for him. He came from a long distance. They put their case before him, and wanted him to take charge of their army. He had his Scotch religious fever on him, and after listening to them for some time and acting mysteriously, as if he might presently come out with something very wise, he said: 'You must throw your religion overboard and all become converts to Christ before I can do anything for you.' Well, if they had not possessed some sense of pity and gratitude for Gordon, I really believe they would have killed him, so disgusted were they. That was the last of him in China."

From Kettler I first heard of a Rockwell, an American traveler, who, it seems, was sent from about Berkeley Springs, in West Virginia, to China, when Cleveland was first President. Kettler was an affable man, and he and Rockwell, who is a German, and Rockwell surprised the other legations by working his way into Tibet, a country not opened to mankind. Kettler said that Rockwell got into Tibet as an attendant, or something of that sort, among travelers, and that he had picked up the language so that he could speak it. He had not been in there, however, very long when they cast him out and sent him back.

him back. He has ever since been meditating a complete inspection of Tibet. That country is about the last important country which is not opened to foreign trade. I find that Tibet has about six million of inhabitants, or as many as the State of New York, and that the whole area of about six hundred and fifty thousand square miles, which makes it double the size of Texas, or about four times the size of California. China itself has been variously put down at from two hundred and fifty million to four hundred million. Its real population is supposed to be about three hundred and ninety million, or 234 souls to the square mile. When we consider that the population of America rises to only 25 to her part of the globe, the single State of Rhode Island, and New York State has but 106 to the square mile, and in Texas only six to the square mile, we may understand what China would be if she were armed to the teeth with the cannon and cannon, which will shoot anywhere from thirteen to twenty miles. That country has a real grievance with the United States. Senator Stanford told me repeatedly since he has been in the Senate that the mistake of California has been in indiscriminate expulsion of the Chinese. The jealousy of the British races, mainly, has turned that channel of migration, which long sustained the Pacific Mail and other companies, and which was willing to pay the subject, have told me within the past year that there is rather a relapse in migration to California. The more vigorous States, in point of climate, like Oregon and Washington, have proved attractive even to California. The State has a fine agricultural development, and is doing very well with its fruits, but it is a good way off; and, therefore, it is supposed California has made special efforts at this exhibition to disclose her resources to the rest of the world. She has a magnificent mission-house here, rather more agreeable to the eye than any I saw in California, and decidedly more spacious. China has purchased in our time a strong modern navy, and if we should apply to her the same principles which we employ in our own, that the life of every one of her citizens is assessable in damages, our rapping of the Chinese and their frequent massacres even to the extent of a Pacific Coast mission, would be a good deal lessening his own business when he asks for protection for the Chinese who are employed, we might have an account yet to settle with China. These world's fairs are not without their benefit to civilization, and the Chinese, with their teeth, and with disputed boundary lines, suppressed nationalities and races, is looking all over the globe for colonies. The British have colonized everywhere in advance of other nations, and many of their colonies are turning out to them to be suckholes for their capital. They have worked up Australia at enormous expense, and it is turning out to be a failure and a fraud. The great fortune brought back from Australia to England, and the millions of pounds which have been merely English money thinly quicksilver over the back of a mirror, into which John Bull looks, sees his own image, and unconsciously his own treasure. The Impulse of Frith, the British painter, setting in the World's Fair gallery his series of paintings called "The Spider," has come home to roost, in the failure of the Australian banks, for a figure which would seem to show that there is no race in the globe which can lose money as fast as the English. The French, perhaps, imitated Australia, and the British investments in the Argentine country, when they launched their Panama Canal, to take the superfluous money of France from the provinces and give it to the Parisian lotteries. Frith's picture, as I have said, shows the "Spider," who is ruining and plundering English homes, presenting to them a map of the United States as the seat of his operations. Those of Frith, unconsciously has been steering English capital away from the United States and into Australia. He must be the Frith of Frith, for it is all forth and nothing further.

Said the German agent above, when he talked to me:
"Perhaps, if Germany had foreseen the great expense of launching colonies in remote parts of the world, she would have hesitated before beginning it, but in the lifetime of a nation every colony is not much, and our colonies were not commenced until after the war of 1866. Having taken up that policy, we are bound to sustain them. In some regions we find the native soldiery weak, even after we have disciplined them, and the African native tribes do not appear to stand after they are shown how to fight and are offered." Lieut. Parker of the American navy, who married the niece of Mrs. President Harrison, came with me to another trip from Europe, a few years past; in fact, we were coming back from the French exhibition of 1889. Mr. Parker had been a naval attaché of our portion of the Samoan Commission, which met at Berlin under Bismarck's patronage.

Said he:
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"What do you think of British rule in India?"
"I think it the most wonderful picture to be found in the world of a systematic and just government of an immense population by a very few English or Europeans. The native races of India are fierce and warlike. They do not like each other, and their history has been a series of religious and caste wars. Yet all these races, however hostile, acknowledge the equity of the British sway, which is based on very little moral right. They acquired India in competition for the loss of the United States, more than a hundred years ago, and have tilted it ever since as a means of supplying England with raw materials. The English have put an enormous amount of money there. To get out they have to preserve their prestige. Hence, among those Asiatic people they have built railroads, viaducts, docks and all the public works you are familiar with in England. They pay the Governor-General of that country about \$200,000 a year, including a low salary, or four times the salary of our President. In about one hundred and twenty years they have had some twenty-two governors-general, commencing with Warren Hastings. The country is ruled essentially that of a secretary of state, a cabinet minister, assisted by a council of fifteen members, who hold for ten years, and must have lived for ten years in India before their appointment and

not have left that country. Then they have a council to the Governor-General of six or seven members, one of whom is commander-in-chief. The revenue of the country is seldom greater than its expenses, say about \$400,000,000 a year. The only question they have as to the currency is, out there is the currency question, and their money is sadly depreciated, while they have to pay England in gold for its loans."

As I look into the Electricity building, which is more modern, at present than any building on the grounds, I am reminded of the fact that I first saw Cyrus W. Field, the chief promoter of the Atlantic cable, during the World's Fair in London in 1862. I was present nearly all the time of that exhibition of modern gunnery at that time. The men from New Jersey had obtained an interest in what was then called the "coffee-mill" gun, since the Gatling gun, the first of all machine guns, I think. I have seen this gun many times, and it was being skeptically experimented with. Had the army boards which examine guns less bigotry, we should have fought our civil war with breech-loading rifles as well as muskets. Only great calamities cause regular army officers to learn anything. The needle gun was the product of the defeat of Germany by France at the battle of Jena. Soon after that event, or before the fall of Napoleon, the Germans began to experiment with a gun which would go off much oftener than the muzzle-loader, so that a small nation of people could fire as many times as a big nation, like the French. Yet, so slow was Germany to bring forth her agricultural development, and is doing very well with its fruits, but it is a good way off; and, therefore, it is supposed California has made special efforts at this exhibition to disclose her resources to the rest of the world. She has a magnificent mission-house here, rather more agreeable to the eye than any I saw in California, and decidedly more spacious. China has purchased in our time a strong modern navy, and if we should apply to her the same principles which we employ in our own, that the life of every one of her citizens is assessable in damages, our rapping of the Chinese and their frequent massacres even to the extent of a Pacific Coast mission, would be a good deal lessening his own business when he asks for protection for the Chinese who are employed, we might have an account yet to settle with China. These world's fairs are not without their benefit to civilization, and the Chinese, with their teeth, and with disputed boundary lines, suppressed nationalities and races, is looking all over the globe for colonies. The British have colonized everywhere in advance of other nations, and many of their colonies are turning out to them to be suckholes for their capital. They have worked up Australia at enormous expense, and it is turning out to be a failure and a fraud. The great fortune brought back from Australia to England, and the millions of pounds which have been merely English money thinly quicksilver over the back of a mirror, into which John Bull looks, sees his own image, and unconsciously his own treasure. The Impulse of Frith, the British painter, setting in the World's Fair gallery his series of paintings called "The Spider," has come home to roost, in the failure of the Australian banks, for a figure which would seem to show that there is no race in the globe which can lose money as fast as the English. The French, perhaps, imitated Australia, and the British investments in the Argentine country, when they launched their Panama Canal, to take the superfluous money of France from the provinces and give it to the Parisian lotteries. Frith's picture, as I have said, shows the "Spider," who is ruining and plundering English homes, presenting to them a map of the United States as the seat of his operations. Those of Frith, unconsciously has been steering English capital away from the United States and into Australia. He must be the Frith of Frith, for it is all forth and nothing further.

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of him, must needs go up to New York and charge more money than he would there in another hotel. I went to a big warehouse looking place on the South Side yesterday, and the man promptly threw out his book, as if he thought the victim had come. I said to this Redoubt, who only required to have a pistol under the nose to make his character and attitude complete and shoot me down if I did not pay his price:

"How much will you charge me for a room with a bed alcove and a bath?"

"On the American or European plan?" asked the Redoubt.

"European," said I, having seen enough of America hereabouts.

"Nine dollars," said the Arab.

"Nine dollars for a room without a bath?"

"Yes."

"Nine dollars per day, merely for a room?"

"Just that," said the being. "I wheeled about and left the place without any more remarks."

I have no doubt that very soon he will have a visitor who will stay with him, and that will be the sheriff. Said Mr. Gregston, who keeps a conservative hotel in the middle of the city, where I have often stayed: "Our men have put up their rates with so little conscience that they are going to be left. The fair is going along, but they have got no guests, and their prices are known all over the land, and people do not start for this show until they get some equity."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.
(Copyright, 1893, by G. A. Townsend.)

THEY GOT THE GINGHAM.

How Two Women Utilized a Prominent Citizen.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A man stood leaning idly in front of a crowded store, where it was bargain day, when two women stopped before him. They were already so laden with bundles that it seemed impossible that they could carry any more. One woman was wheeling a baby carriage.

"There's that checked gingham," the man heard her say; "it's the prettiest I've seen yet for baby's summer dresses."

"Well, let's go in."

"How can I take the carriage through that crowd? It's no use trying to get anything if you've got to drag a baby around with you."

The man looking at the door took his hands out of his pockets.

"Guess I might as well take baby as anything else," he growled; "leave the baby with me and I'll take care of it while you shop."

The women both looked at him curiously, then the mother of the baby eyed the gingham in the window and that helped her to accept his offer.

"You can leave the bundles in the cab with the kid," said the man, as he took the tongue of the perambulator and began to wheel the baby back and forth.

But neither of the women relinquished a single bundle. Indeed, the mother of the youngster, at once took every package out of the little carriage and added it to the mass in her arms.

The man smiled grimly as he heard her say to her friend:

"He won't be likely to steal the baby, but I won't take any chances with the dry goods, would you?"

"No, indeed!"

They were in the store a long time. When they at last came out it was with a rush as if they feared to find their most valuable possession gone. But it was laughing and smiling into the face of its male nurse, who was making all kinds of comic gestures to amuse it.

"Thank you ever so much," said the mother of the baby, fumbling in her pocketbook; "it's worth a quarter—"

"Never mind that," said the man; "did you get the gingham?"

While the two stared open-mouthed at his presumption a carriage drove up, some ladies called to him, and touching his hat to the two astonished shoppers.

Col. — disappeared into his own equipage, having just done one of the odd things he is famous for doing, and been of service at the same time.

ONLY A "FIEND."

A Supposed Lunatic Gathered in at the Courthouse.

George Johnson laid down on the cold, hard iron steps in the Courthouse yesterday, enjoying the somewhat rough couch apparently as much as if it had been a bed of down, and dreamed the pleasant dreams which probably only a wrecked system. The employees saw the fellow lying in the passageway and at first thought that he had fallen down there in a fit. When they attempted to move him, however, he got up with much reluctance, as if resenting the disturbance and took himself off. Later he was found in the corridor acting very queerly, and believing him to be demented, the janitor had him arrested and taken before Judge Clark for examination. There the fact was developed that the man was a confirmed "fiend." The examining physicians compelled him to roll up his sleeves, disclosing the skin, which was scarred so thickly with the needle point of the "shooting" apparatus as to present scarcely an eighth of an inch free from markings. He was discharged upon this condition of affairs being learned, and left the room in a great hurry, presumably on the way to take another "dose."

Funeral of Ex-Mayor Beaudry.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Beaudry yesterday morning was very largely attended, many prominent citizens being present. Bishop Mora officiated, assisted by the cathedral clergy and acolytes. A multitude of lighted candles illumined the high altar. A Gregorian requiem mass, arranged by Prof. A. G. Gardner, was sung by a male quartet, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. The pall bearers were Col. E. E. Hewitt, J. M. Griffith, F. Adam and J. Ferguson. There were many and beautiful floral tributes. Previous to the public obsequies there were services at the family residence on Temple street. The remains were deposited in the old Catholic cemetery, and tonight will be shipped to Montreal.

Wrecked by a Railroad Train.

The Southern Pacific train known as the Colton Flyer was the cause of an accident at the Workman street crossing late Thursday afternoon. Samuel T. Nolley, who lives on Workman street near there, was driving across the track with a team and wagon when the rig was struck by the train. The wagon was smashed and the tail of one of the mules was cut off. Mr. Nolley was picked up and carried to where medical attendance could be given him. He at first appeared to be badly injured, but at last accounts was doing well.

May Weather.

Observer George E. Franklin of the Weather Bureau has just issued his monthly meteorological summary, which shows the mean barometer for May to have been 29.94, and the total precipitation of moisture .06 of an inch. The prevailing direction of the wind was westerly, with a maximum velocity of fourteen miles an hour. The mean temperature was 63°.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Bakersfield Men Who Were Anxious for Pay.

Must Have Thought the Company Was Hard Up.

How a Reduction of Passenger Rates Will Work.

The Matter of Freight Rates from Chicago—A Decision About Baggage—General and Local Notes.

The Southern Pacific Company has adopted the "traingram" system, which was recently described in connection with its inauguration on the lines of the Santa Fe. The "traingram" is a message inclosed within an envelope of a special color, to be carried by train mail, but receives more attention in its delivery. These messages are to be used instead of the telegraph when they can be carried to their destination in time to accomplish their purpose, but must never be used for less urgent business.

AN INCIDENT IN THE.

BAKERSFIELD (Cal.) June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The employees of the Southern Pacific Company at this place are on a strike because they have not yet received their pay for April, which they claim was due under the pay rate of the company on May 25. The pay car passed through here about 1 o'clock this morning, and its not stopping here to pay off seems to be the immediate cause of the trouble. The paymaster has telegraphed from Los Angeles that he will be here tonight and pay off, after which it is presumed work will go on again. The mail and passenger trains have not been delayed.

IN LOS ANGELES.

The pay car came to Los Angeles at noon yesterday, and returned northward for Bakersfield at 4 p.m. It is thought that it was the intention of the paymaster to reverse the usual order in paying off, and disburse cash down here before he settled with the Bakersfield men. The usual rule was to pay at all the points in consecutive order from San Francisco to Los Angeles, then go to Arizona, and upon the return of the car to pay the men on the Santa Barbara branch last. On this trip the paymaster reached this city two days earlier than usual, with the evident intention of stopping at Bakersfield on his way back, but the news of trouble there hastened his return. The strike will be declared off when the car reaches Bakersfield.

WHAT A REDUCTION CAN DO.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The reduction in the round trip rate to Chicago has already resulted in a big increase in traffic to the World's Fair. All trains are going crowded.

THE STYLE OF A TRUNK AND ITS CONTENTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided a case which settles one more point of the law about the liability of railroads for trunks containing articles other than personal effects. A traveling salesman for a jewelry house checked a trunk valued at \$7000 and lost it in a wreck. The Illinois Circuit Court decided against the corporation for full value, on the ground that the baggage agent from the appearance of the trunk must have known that it contained other things besides clothing. The Supreme Court sweeps all this reasoning away and holds that the carrier's liability was only for personal baggage, and that the value of the jewelry could not be recovered from it.

THE RATE WAR.

CHICAGO, June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] There were no particular developments in the rate war today. The Western Passenger Association will meet again tomorrow to attempt to devise means to prevent a further extension of the war.

SCAP HEAD.

The Rock Island excursion out of here yesterday had this one passenger.

W. H. Snedaker, passenger agent for the Denver and Rio Grande Western, is paying a business visit to this city.

K. H. Wade, general manager of the Southern California lines of the Santa Fe, returned yesterday afternoon from San Francisco.

A. J. de Russey, general Pacific Coast agent of the Keefe, traveling freight agent of the Texas and Pacific, came down from San Francisco yesterday.

Progress is being made on the work of laying tracks for the new passenger track yard at the Santa Fe depot. The report in this paper yesterday that the Santa Fe would make the same rates on freight from Chicago to California as the Southern Pacific has in force from New York to this coast has stirred up the agents of competing lines. As the Santa Fe is now cut out of New York business, so will the Southern Pacific and connections be barred from participation in the through traffic from Chicago or meet the rate and lose money.

THE GREAT REGISTER.

Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, last printed, may be had at The Times counting-room. Price, 25 cents.

VISITING CARDS. engraved Lang at 1017, 214 West Second street. Tel. 124.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of Pond's Extract cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" Pond's Extract, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

CURES BURNS, WOUNDS, SUNBURN, SORE EYES, INSECT BITES, PILES, CHAFING, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEMORRHOIDS, AND ALL PAIN.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

See our name on every wrapper and label.

FEAR DEATH AS REBELS.

San Francisco Highlanders Leaving Their Murderous Tongues.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Thursday says:

The highlanders are slowly being forced to desert their long and swear again to commit murder or blackmail. The exact reason for this is not known, but it is most probable that the heavy law is at the bottom of it. Some time ago the Six Companies put out a circular stating that, if the highlanders did not stop their unlawful work, the Six Companies and the merchants would do all in their power to convict all criminals, and, if possible, to have them sent back to China. They have now begun to desert their long and swear their allegiance to the Six Companies. Yesterday two blood-red circulars were issued by the Six Companies, announcing that, if highlanders had become good citizens, translation of the circulars goes on to state that the Six Companies had always been unable to break up the highlander societies, but that, since the merchants had formed a vigilance committee, and had determined to no longer submit to blackmail, and to deliver all murderers up to justice, there was every appearance that the highlanders would all repent. They were also afraid of death if deported, and, as a result, fifty-eight had, within the past two weeks, come back to the Six Companies. Then followed the names of the fifty-eight men and the names of the highlander societies to which they belonged.

The real reason of this "good Injun" play of the highlanders is their fear of death. As has been stated in the Chronicle before, the Chee Kong Tong was formed by rebels from the Tartar dynasty now ruling China. The Chee Kong Tong held its rebellious form, but degenerated into a highlander organization. From the Chee Kong Tong the most murderous highlanders seceded and formed all the other tongs. Still all kept up their rebel organization. Now should highlanders be deported they would be beleaguered on their arrival in China. Therefore, fearing deportation, they are renouncing their allegiance to the rebel tongs and coming back to the Six Companies. By them they are received as prodigal sons, but are compelled to take a severe oath of allegiance to the Tartar dynasty. This they are doing.

Free Methodist Conference.

The Free Methodist Conference assembled for its second day's session in the church on Fifth street yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with General Superintendent George W. Coleman in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by B. McLeod.

Rev. C. H. Wittmann of the Wabash Conference of the Free Methodist Church was introduced to the conference.

Mrs. J. B. Roberts, pastor at Santa Monica, was introduced to the conference.

On motion it was ordered to have a traveling chairman for the Los Angeles district and local chairman for the Tulare and Arizona districts.

Rev. C. H. Guey was reflected as chairman of the Los Angeles district.

Rev. L. L. Spencer, pastor of the Union-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced to the conference and invited to an honorary seat.

Rev. C. H. Wittmann, of the Wabash Conference, preached in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. B. Roberts of Santa Monica preached in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and 60c bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

LADIES CAN MAKE \$10000 monthly, no book canvassing or peddling done at home, put this out and with your name and dress for particulars to J. J. EVANS, 406 California st., San Francisco, California, L. A. TIMES.

A New Departure!

Not a dollar need be paid us until cure is effected.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith & Co., SPECIALISTS

656 S. MAIN, COR. 7TH, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Positively cure, in from 20 to 60 days, all kinds of

Rupture,

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles,

FISTULA, ULCERATION, etc. without the use of knife, drawing blood, or detention from business.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE. Can refer interested parties to prominent Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

A. W. SWANFELDT,

AWNINGS AND COTTON DUCK.

247 South Main st. Tel. 1104

Your Summer Vacation

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND IT?

WHY NOT GO TO THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO?

You escape the heat and can enjoy life: fishing, driving, sunbathing, or bathing in the hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, the finest on the coast.

Reduced Summer Rates!

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, \$10.00, including one week's board, in \$2.00 or \$3.00 rooms, with privilege of longer stay at \$2.50 per day, will make it the most fashionable as it is the most agreeable summer seaside resort in California. For information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 125 North Spring st., or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,

Coronado, Cal.

Eagleson & Co's

Great Exhibit

Fine Fancy

Shirts

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Shirts

AND

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

AT

Manufacturers' Prices

And Far Below all Competitors.

We operate the largest and best equipped Shirt Factory of any Retail House in the United States.

Eagleson & Co.,

112 S. SPRING ST.,

Between First and Second sts., Los Angeles.

If any one, or his wife, Wants anything, or Help of any kind, or is seeking a Situation, or has anything For Sale, or property To Let, or For Exchange, or has Lost or Found anything, what is he to do about it? Why, Advertise in the Los Angeles Times.

AUCTION!

MATLOCK & REED,

Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 7, at 10 a.m.,

A full line of household furniture, stoves, carpets, etc., several very fine bedroom suits, parlor suits, bed and other lounges, beautiful marble top sideboards, ten nearly new restaurant tables, one gas cook stove, six barner, first-class Alaska refrigerator, several folding beds, extension tables, combination tables, center tables and stands, one fine hall rack, the books are 17 cattle horns, polished book-cases, calendars, and a world of other goods too numerous to mention.

The W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mfg. Co's

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS

Commercial street.

Catarrh.

Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption specially treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O.

By the AERIAN System of Practice, Combined when Required with Proper Constitutional Remedies for the Stomach, Liver and Blood, Etc., Etc.

Consumption.

This disease has become very prevalent in our land, inasmuch that about one in seven die with this terrible scourge.

The following are prominent symptoms in the first stage, and wherever any of them exist a thorough examination should always be made with a view to arrest the disease if shown to exist. There is usually a sense of weariness upon a little exercise, a disposition to remain passive and idle, despondency, often from no apparent cause, a peculiar sensitiveness to the effects of cold and a breathlessness upon moving quickly or ascending a hill or stairs, a slight hacking cough, with or without expectoration, excitability upon slight occasions, flying pains through the chest or back, or under the shoulder blades. These symptoms are more noticeable toward or during the night, slight fever in the afternoon, cold feet and hands, or in many cases a blue lividity of the lips and roots of the finger nails. Sometimes spitting of blood, or slight streaks in the mucous, is the first indication of tubercular deposit, or it may be a chilly sensation in the back, followed by more or less heat in the palms of the hands, or an afternoon flush on the cheeks. The slow and gradual increase of this form of consumption, leave the stomach and appetite undisturbed for a considerable time. Finally, however, the fever and night sweats supervene, preceded by a diarrhoea. Then the loss of flesh and strength, become rapid, the chest contracts, the features sharpen, the eye attains an unusual brilliancy, and the patient becomes so weak that he is in the last stage of confirmed consumption.

Unless both lungs are seriously affected the patient may have a reasonable hope of an entire cure if properly treated.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination; but, if impossible to visit the office personally, can write for list of questions and circular, both of which will be sent free of charge.

M. Hilton Williams, M. D.

137 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Godfrey

W. First St

Fine

Tailor

THE

SHIRT

FACTORY

OF

ANY

RETAIL

HOUSE

IN

THE

UNITED

STATES.

Ad. Frese & Co.

Manufacturing

OPTICIANS,

126 S. SPRING.

We sell, make and repair any instrument in the mathematical and optical line. Surveyors and Engineers' Instruments and Microscopes a Specialty. Largest stock of optical goods, thermometers and hydrometers in the city. Eyeglasses fitted and oculist's prescriptions filled. Sole agents for five eye-glass specialties.

STECK

PIANOS

GARDNER & ZELLNER

SOLE AGENTS,

213 SOUTH BROADWAY,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

TRUSERS 3.50 TO ORDER

SUITS 15.00

GABEL THE TAILOR

222 S. Spring St.

DOES YOUR HEAD

ACHE

Will Cure any kind of

Headache

IT WILL NOT IF YOU TAKE

KRAUSE'S

Headache Capsules

5000 Reward for any

substantiated fraud

in these Capsules.

Perfectly harmless.

Will Cure any kind of

Headache

Money refunded if not

as a warranty. Sent postpaid

Twenty-Five Cents.

WEATHER

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES,
June 2, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer
registered 29.79; at 5 p.m., 29.70. Ther-
mometer for corresponding hours showed
83° and 70°. Minimum temperature, 55°. Character of
weather, clear.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Ladies' fine lace hats, \$2.75 new, stylish,
something not to be ashamed of; not selling
out, not retreating, cause did not expect to
not get to move, but offering first-class
new, stylish millinery at prices none com-
plain; trimming certainly first-class, not
ridiculous in style, but in fact, and neat.
Beach hats, 15 cents. Open till 9 tonight;
prices low. Mrs. F. W. Thurston's millin-
ery parlors, No. 119 Commercial.

Maunabo, 1893. At Fort Los Angeles
nearby, competition. Already the longest
wharf in the world. From it a fine view
and excellent fishing. Benches in plenty
for use of fishermen and tired pedestrians.
Southern Pacific Sunday trains run
through. Round trip 50 cents. Hourly
trains between the wharf, Santa Monica
cabin and Santa Monica.

For Catalina Island. Every Saturday
will further notice, the steamer Falcon
will make trips to Avalon, connecting at
San Pedro with Southern Pacific company's
and Terminal Railway's morning train,
returning Monday. For further informa-
tion apply to the Wilmington Transpor-
tation Company, 140 West Second street, Los
Angeles.

Grand opening of the amusement season
at Santa Monica. Arizona Charlie and his
Wild West show at the ostrich farm ad-
joining the Southern Pacific depot, to-
morrow. Go and enjoy the rough riding and
sports of the range. Southern Pacific
round trip, 50 cents.

One fare for the round trip Sundays to
all stations on the Terminal Railway. Go
to Atadana and see the great electric rail-
way up to Rubio Canyon and Mount Wilson.
Trains leave Los Angeles at 10:30 a.m.,
2:30 p.m. and 4 p.m. Last train leaves
Atadana at 5 p.m.

The round trip Saturday and Sunday, to
San Diego, only \$3, via the famous Surf
line of the Southern California Railway
(Santa Fe route). Tickets good returning
Monday. Trains leave at 8:15 a.m. and
4:30 p.m. from First street station.

Fifty cents for the round trip on the Los
Angeles Terminal Railway Sundays to Long
Beach and San Pedro. You can visit both
places on one ticket. Fine wharf, 1800
feet, at Long Beach. Pavilion and bath-
house open at Terminal Island.

Under no circumstances be without it—
Bull's Eye Cholera Cure. It is an infallible
specific for cholera, by aiding nature to
regulate itself and throw off disease.
For sale by druggists everywhere, 50
cents.

The Ravenna disaster clearly points out
the advantages of accident insurance. The
cheapest and best policy is issued by the
American Casualty Insurance and Security
Company, No. 212 North Spring street.

Simpson Church tomorrow, Dr. Breese,
the pastor, preaches. Subject at 11 a.m.
"Ultimate Atonement With Jesus." At
night "Religious Cravings." Sabbath
school at 9:30 a.m.

Long Beach and San Pedro. Take the
Southern Pacific Company's fast and con-
venient train service. Round trip on
Saturday and Sunday only 50 cents.

You are cordially invited to attend the
opening of the new Art Bazaar, No. 302
South Main street, Monday, June 5. Mabel
Lemos, artist.

The Southern California Railway (Santa
Fe route) will run excursions over the kite-
shaped track Sunday; only \$2.05 for the
round trip.

Fifty cents for the round trip to Redondo
or Santa Monica, via the Southern Califor-
nia Railway (Santa Fe route), Sunday.

Halt rates on the Southern California
one fare for the round trip to all points in
Southern California every Sunday.

Anchorage Heights has abundance of good
water, being fed by the high reservoir,
the source of supply.

For choice lunch goods go to Hanna,
Bunch & Baskin, grocers, No. 218 South
Spring street.

The Grand View Hotel at Catalina opens
Saturday, June 3. Will make special rates
until July 1.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral
Water, H. J. Woodcock, agent. Also
Duffy Malt.

One fare to all points on the Southern
California Railway, Sunday, for the round
trip.

Mantle, tiles, office fittings, hardware
lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring
street.

Fire ins. reduced. Not in "compact."
Taskerville, 218 N. Main, Laurance bldg.

New jewelry stores and many other
shops, at A. K. Chapman's, 414 S. Spring.
James Meade's shoe store, sole agents, Hos-
ton Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

For first-class shoeing go to Dunstan, No.
649 South Broadway, or telephone 1196.

Supper meals and service for 25 cents at
"The Mesquite," 129 North Main street.

Special rates to World's Fair. See Kan-
koo ad.

Stoves, C. T. Pauls, 130 South Main.
"The Unique" kid glove house.

There is an undelivered telegram at the
Western Union telegraph office for S. Mc-
Kinley.

The funeral of the late George R. Shatto
will take place from the residence on Or-
ange street this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

There were no new developments in police
matters yesterday. A. C. Vignes, appointed
as jailer, declined the position, pre-
ferring to retain his place with the electric
road.

Memorial Baptist Church, Twenty-first
street, next Grand avenue, Sunday morn-
ing, 11 o'clock, preaching by Rev. T. N.
Lord; evening, 7:30, praise and song
service.

There will be an entertainment and ball
for the benefit of the Southern California
Turner district at Turner hall to-
morrow evening. An attractive program-
me has been arranged. The chairman and
secretary of the Executive Committee.

Coroner Cates held an inquest yesterday
over the remains of Mary F. Mortimer,
who was drowned Thursday evening at
Westlake Park. The jury brought in a
verdict of drowning with suicidal intent.

The new City Water Company is doing
good work in the improvement of the water
service. They are now laying a twelve-
inch main of cast iron pipe from the
Anchorage Heights tract, which, when com-
pleted, will supply the hill district beyond.

Articles of incorporation were filed with
the County Clerk yesterday by the Covina
Water Company, with a capital stock of
\$10,000 and the following board of
directors: Charles E. Bemis, J. K. Has-
ho, D. B. Madden, A. M. Seymour, R. E. Elliott,
E. P. Warner and T. A. McCormick, all of
Covina.

Police Detective Goodman, who is in San
Bernardino on business, yesterday tele-
phoned Chief Glass that he had recovered
the team stolen from the Santa Monica
preacher by a man named Peterson. The
man offered the rig for sale in San Bernar-
dino, but the property was found to be
leaving the property behind.

PERSONALS

E. W. Root, formerly of the Hotel Re-
dondo, is now one of the proprietors of the
Clarendon Hotel at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mrs. Julia Morse has gone to Bryan, Tex.,
to be present June 3 at the military col-
lege commencement exercises, her son
Harvey being among the students. They
will then continue their journey to the
World's Fair, and will visit Chicago and
vicinity with relatives and friends.

Frank L. Baldwin, formerly chief deputy
in the office of the Street Superintendent,
but who has since the first of the year been
in the employ of Charles Crowley at Glia
Bend, Ariz., and will remain in the city until
Tuesday. Mr. Baldwin reports rapid pro-
gress on the work on which he is engaged,
and says that the Territory is bound to go
ahead when the irrigating enterprises
now under way are completed.

WALL PAPER AT COST. Closing-out
sale. Eckstrom & Strasburg, 327-329 South
Main.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HELD FOR ROBBERY.

A Bold Highwayman Arraigned
Before Justice Seaman.

He Held a Man Up on the Public
Streets.

A Young French Woman Charged
With Grand Larceny.

A Petty Case in Which There Was Some
Tail Swearing—The McLean Bat-
tery Clerk Again Con-
tinued.

The arraignment of George W. Car-
penter took place in Justice Seaman's
court yesterday afternoon, he being
charged with robbery. It is stated that
early yesterday morning H. C. Willey
was held up by Carpenter at Ord and
Castelar streets, and that Carpenter
used a heavy stick to force Willey to
hold up his hands. While this was done
some other person secured \$5.00 from
Willey's pockets. The examination of
Carpenter will come off on Monday.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.
Josie Bailey, a French prostitute, was
arraigned before Justice Seaman yes-
terday on the charge of grand larceny.
She was arrested by Officer Pay. It is
alleged that she stole an \$8 scarf pin
from Aleck Weber. The examination will
be held this morning.

OBSTRUCTED THE STREETS.
J. D. Steele, who keeps a store on
Main street, between Second and Third
streets, was before Justice Seaman yes-
terday on the charge of obstructing the
street. Police Sergeant Jeffries swore
that he passed by the store on May 19
last and observed a quantity of furni-
ture piled up in the street. He charged
to be near there about an hour later
and observed a table and some other
articles still remaining standing in the
gutter. He instructed Officer Holleran
to arrest Steele.

Mr. Steele swore that Benedict, the
day officer, gave him permission to
leave the furniture standing in the
street where it was, so long as he
should use due diligence in moving it
into the store.

He was arrested in the afternoon by
Officer Holleran, who said he was
obliged to make the arrest because the
sergeant had told him to, and that his
bread and butter depended upon it. On
the way to the station the officer spoke
about the son of the defendant and used
a vile epithet in talking of the young
man. The defendant further testified
that Officer Holleran had been very
friendly with himself and family and
had often come into the store and been
treated to a drink of wine.

Officer Holleran swore that he had
never gone into Steele's store and taken
wine. He had not used any vile epi-
thets against the defendant or the de-
fendant's son, as charged.

None of the witnesses testified that
the table had been standing in the
street for a long time, and, after spend-
ing about two hours in trying the case,
the defendant was discharged.

PETTY OFFENDERS.
Justice Austin yesterday sentenced
James Hargrave to pay \$100 fine or
serve 100 days imprisonment. Har-
grave was the man guilty of indecent
exposure in the presence of ladies at
the old cemetery near the High School.

Mamie Andrews pleaded guilty to the
charge of vagrancy and will appear for
sentence today.

In Justice Seaman's court yesterday
the battery case against Fire Commis-
sioner McLean was continued till next
Wednesday.

The battery cases against Patrick
Corrigan, Frank Johnson and Santiago
Arguello were dismissed.

D. E. Dorsey, the colored man, was
fined \$10 for disturbing the peace, and
the sentence of Henry Andrews, who
was found guilty of the same offense,
was postponed until today.

Joe Bryant was up on the charge of
resisting an officer. Officer Pay was the
complainant, witness alleged that the
defendant violently opposed him
while trying to arrest the defendant on
Alameda street last Saturday night.
Bryant was discharged.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
A meeting of citizens who are desirous
of celebrating the Fourth of July, 1893,
is hereby called at the Mayor's office this
Saturday evening at 7:30. All are requested
to attend. By order of the chairman and
secretary of the Executive Committee.

SANTA FE'S BEACH TRAINS.
For Redondo Beach trains leave at 9:00
a.m., 9 a.m. and 5:25 p.m. For Santa
Monica trains leave at 8:30 a.m., 10 a.m.,
1:30 p.m. and 5:25 p.m. Last train returning
leaves Redondo and Santa Monica at 5:
p.m. Fifty cents for the round trip Sat-
urday and Sunday, tickets good returning
Monday.

Many Have Improved.
The opportunity, but we have a few more
choice Westkill tract lots at auction prices
—If taken now. Low Angeles Land Bureau,
No. 20 South Broadway.

REMOVAL SALE. A few days more:
special prices of men's woolen wear; Lock-
hart's, 42 South Spring street.

REMOVAL SALE.
Fifty dozen ladies' Swiss ribbed vests,
\$1.00 each. Lockhart's, 42 South Spring st.

CONRAD for fine watch repairing, 123
N. Spring, corner Franklin.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 402 S. Spring

AVAILON lots for sale. G. R. Shatto, city.

CR EAM Puff Wheat Flour.

WE SELL Ingrain wall paper at a roll,
at 27 S. Spring street.

"CREAM Puff" Self-Raising Flour.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.

A pure cream of tartar powder.

It does more work and finer work than any other. If you do
not find it exactly as represented you can return it to your grocer
and he will pay you back your money.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Nearly one hundred guests were in
attendance at the silver wedding of
Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Caswell of Uni-
versity, held at the residence of Mr.
and Mrs. D. C. Cook at Adams and Fig-
uerosa streets, last evening. The spa-
cious house was handsomely decorated
with trimmings of green and flowers.

There were a number of the matrilija
poppies, which had been sent by County
Clerk F. L. Kellogg of Santa Barbara.

Beside Los Angeles people, there
were a number present from Santa
Barbara and other places. After these
had arrived Dr. P. F. Bresee called
for order, and Rev. C. V. Fisher and
Dean Mathews, of the University, both
made some pleasant, humorous re-
marks, to which the groom of twenty-
five years responded.

The informal programme included
also an instrumental duet by the Misses
Williams, a vocal solo by Mrs. S. Hay-
ward, an appropriate poem by Mrs.
Charles Leach and the reading of let-
ters of congratulation by D. M. Welch.
Dainty refreshments were afterward
served.

The presents were numerous and
costly. Among them was a watch which
was a gift of the groom to the bride.

Among others who sent presents were
the following: Rev. and Mrs. Ander-
son, Athens, Pa.; Mrs. C. D. Pitkin,
Arroyo Grande; Rev. and Mrs. C. P.
Wilson, Tempe, Ariz.; Rev. F. V. Fisher,
H. B. Kendrick, Mr. and Mrs. Z. L.
Parmelee, Miss Ruth Barber, Miss Mar-
garet Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. War-
ner, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cummings,
Mrs. S. Bond, Santa Barbara; Mr. and
Mrs. F. D. Kellogg, Santa Barbara;
Rev. and Mrs. C. W. White, Dr. and
Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Carson,
Arthur and Irwin Oliver, Mrs. A. W.
Oliver, Rev. and Mrs. A. Thompson,
twelve missionary ladies, Miss Laura
Hill, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. E.
Olds, Mr. and Mrs. Buell, Bakers, Nor-
wich, N. Y.; Mrs. M. B. Williamson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Caley, Kent, O.; Mr.
and Mrs. J. R. Pelton, Ilion, N. Y.;
Mrs. S. Segar and Mrs. Hines, Ilion, N.
Y.; Mrs. C. B. Hollister, Rev. and Mrs.
John Pittenger, Miss Laura Hill, Mc-
Donough, N. Y.; Mr. John Sheft and
Dr. and Mrs. Hand, Norwich, N. Y.;
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs.
F. M. Caswell, ladies of Grace M. E.
Church, Santa Barbara; Mr. and
Mrs. D. M. Welch, New Haven, Ct.;
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Howry, Mrs. C. B.
Woodhead, Rev. and Mrs. Charles
Leach, Mrs. S. H. Guard and Miss Annie
Woodhead, Springfield, O.; Mr. and
Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, J.
V. Elliot, Mrs. A. H. Cogswell, Mr. and
Mrs. E. W. Cornell, Portland, Or.;
Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Mathews, Mr. and
Mrs. D. B. Alexander, Miss Daisy An-
drews, Santa Paula; Rev. and Mrs. C.
E. Dow, New York; Mr. and Mrs. O. H.
Reese, Birmingham, N. Y.; Rev. and
Mrs. P. F. Bresee, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel
Hawver, Rev. and Mrs. Hordill, Mr. and
Mrs. G. W. Faulkner, Santa Paula.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Programme of the Meeting to Be Held
Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Southern California State Sun-
day-school Association has arranged for
a Sunday-school institute to be held in
this city in the First M. E. Church,
Tuesday evening and all day Wednes-
day, June 6 and 7. All Sunday-school
people of the city are invited to be
present. Superintendents are re-
quested to announce it in their schools.

The following programme has been pro-
vided:
Tuesday evening—7:30, song service, led
by Hugh Smith; 8 p.m., Prof. More;
8:20, address, Rev. Burt Estes Howard.

Wednesday—9:30 a.m., opening exer-
cises, 10 a.m., the Sunday-school, "The
Equipment," Miss Missie Fenton; "The
Programme," Dr. J. T. Price; "The Music,"
E. Day; 11 a.m., the Lesson, "Graded,"
H. W. Diehl; "Supplemental," "Inter-
national," W. K. Kistman; 2 p.m., the Les-
son, "When," C. E. Baskerville;
"What," Mrs. L. S. Bradford; 3 p.m.,
Lloyd Jenkins, D.D., 3 p.m., Normal Les-
son, Burr Bassell; 3:20 p.m., Teaching,
"Principles," Miss Lizzie B. Oliver;
4 p.m., "The Past Two Years," 4:15 p.m.,
Question Drawer, Dr. J. D. Moody.

Accredited in Full, as Usual.
The Los Angeles High School has just
received its fifth annual notice of ac-
crediting by the State University. As
usual, it is accredited in full for all
courses, and the past two years ad-
vanced chemistry has been added.

The State University, Stanford, and
Wellesley College will each receive
several members of the present gradu-
ating class.

There is only one larger high school
in the State (that of Oakland) and none
that stands higher in the estimation of
the university examiners, so they de-
clare.

A Delicate Compliment.
(Harper's Young People.)
To be able to compliment without
seeming to flatter is a rare gift, and
probably no race of men are endowed
with that gift more extensively than
the French. An example of the French-
man's rare tract in matters of this kind
is shown in that sweet little story of a
man who had ventured to compliment a
white-haired old lady upon her beauty.

"Ah," said she, "I fear you flatter me."
You call me pretty? Why, I am an old
woman; my hair is white, and, see, here
is a wrinkle!"

"A wrinkle!" he replied. "Never,
madame; that is not a wrinkle; it is but
a smile that has drifted from its moor-
ings."

LAWN TENNIS SHOES, any size, 65c
Cheapest place on earth for tennis
shoes. Joseph Bickel, 118 East First street
2d. south st.

WE SELL Ingrain wall paper at a roll,
at 27 S. Spring street.

"CREAM Puff" Self-Raising Flour.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.

To Your Interest!

FINDING it impossible to close out our entire stock of fine shoes
at our former low prices, and being determined to close them
out if possible, we have decided to lower our prices still further
to figures so that it will pay you to come and buy. We have no old
shopworn or shoddy goods we want to get rid of, but everything the
latest style and best quality. Our Prices Albert, Juliet and Blucher
Oxfords must be seen to be appreciated. Now, for example, notice
the saving you make in a pair of

SHOES

Ladies' Button Shoes ranging in prices from \$1.25 to \$5, former price \$2 to \$6.50
Ladies' Turned Oxfords from \$1.00 to \$3.85, former prices \$2 to 5.00
Misses' Shoes from \$1.25 to \$2.25, former prices \$2 to 3.00
Infants' Shoes from 25c to \$1.50, former prices 75c to 2.00
Men's Shoes from \$1.75 to \$5.50, former prices \$2 to 7.00
Boys' Shoes and everything else in proportion.
Come and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

McDONALD

118 N. Spring St.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furniture, Carpets,
Lace and Silk Curtains,
Portieres, Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Linoleums, Mattings, Etc.

837-839-841 South Spring st.

UNION OIL CO

Fuel Oil.

Fuel Oil.

Lubricating Oil

OFFICE: 122 E. SECOND STREET
LOS ANGELES.
HOME OFFICE: Santa Paula, Cal.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Lubricating Oils

Which Are Used and Endorsed
by the Best Engineers

Tel. 1174.

HANCOCK BANNING

Southfield
WELINGTON
Lump

COAL

and Catalina
Soapstone Wal-
Finish

This material is fire-proof, has a beautiful tint, and
can be washed without injury.

Office:

130 West Second-st. Telephone 36.

Yard—838 North Main-st. Telephone 1047

FOSMIR IRON WORKS,

—Manufacturers of all kinds of—

Machinery,

La Dow Perpetual Hay
Press.

Our Specialty is the Well-known

Improved Fosmire Gang Plow.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON
WORK AND BRASS
TIGGS

418 to 430 Alpine st., Los Angeles, Cal.

—YOUR—

FAVORITE HOME NEWSPAPER

—AND—

The Leading Republican Family Paper

of the United States.

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50

The Saturday Times

and Weekly Mirror,

12 pages, 34 columns weekly—438 columns of matter a year—gives first the news of the
city, county and Southern California, besides a large installment in every issue of the
news of the world and general literature.

YOUR HOME WILL BE INCOMPLETE WITHOUT IT!

The New York Weekly Tribune

is a NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER, and gives all the general news of the United States and
the world. It gives the news of foreign lands in a nutshell. It has separate departments
for "THE FAMILY CIRCLE," and "OUR YOUNG FOLKS." Its "HOME AND SOCIETY"
columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news,
editorials and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive. Its "AGRICUL-
TURAL" department has no superior in the country. Its "MARKET REPORTS" are
recognized authority in all parts of the land.

A SPECIAL CONTRACT enables us to offer this splendid journal and THE SATURDAY
TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR for one year

FOR ONLY \$1.50, CASH IN ADVANCE—THUS:

N. Y. Tribune, regular price per year \$1.00
The Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror, regular price per year \$1.30
Total \$2.30
We furnish both papers one year for \$1.50

Considering the size, quality and standing of these papers, this is the most liberal
combination offer ever made in the United States, and every reader of THE SATURDAY
TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR, as well as the general public, may take advantage of it.

Another Offer:

With the Daily Times:

DAILY TIMES, 3 months, by mail, \$2.25
N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, regular price per year, 1.00
Total \$3.25
We furnish both papers one year for \$2.50

Address all orders to the

TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,

Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

SATURDAY
JUNE 3, 1893

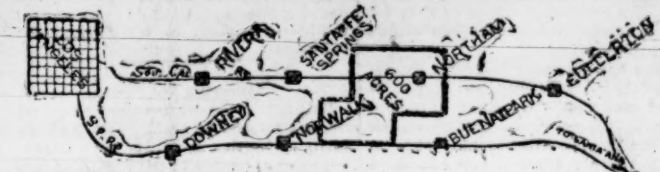
TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

PRICE: 1 SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS BY THE WEEK, 30 CENTS

IN TENS AND TWENTIES! The Miner Ranch!

\$40 to \$100 per Acre.



THIS large tract of choice land, as shown by above sketch, is situated near Buena Park, being crossed by both the Southern Pacific and Southern California Railways, is now offered in small holdings at from \$40 to \$100 per acre—some 650 acres, embracing good

Walnut, Grain, Alfalfa and Bottom Lands,

A portion of which would make fine HOG ranches. A live stream of water flows through the property. Only 20 miles from Los Angeles; close to new best-sugar and condensed milk factories; a growing town, churches, schools, etc. This property immediately adjoining the 2000-acre tract recently purchased by Andrew McNally of Chicago, who will no doubt make valuable improvements.

If you wish to see the land or learn further particulars, write or call on

The Silent & Betts Co.,
General Agents.

NE. Cor. Second & Broadway, Los Angeles.

SAVE YOUR SUMMER RENT

.....And Build a Cottage on the.....

Santa Monica Tract!

\$100.00

Per Lot.

\$25 Down.
\$10 Per Month
—without interest.

SEE **Manna & Webb**
204 South Spring St.

Branch Office: Opp. S. P. Depot, Santa Monica.

THE NEW SCALE

VOSE & SONS PIANOS



Celebrated for
their
Pure Tone,
Elegant
Designs,
Superior
Workmanship,
Great
Durability.

A Full Line of VOSE & SONS PIANOS on Exhibition at our Warerooms.
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Great Clearance Sale!

We are determined to close out our entire Retail Stock previous to confining ourselves exclusively to the wholesale trade. Bargains offered in every department. LOOK AT OUR SHOW WINDOW!

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GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs.
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotype, Artisto and other processes.
SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893,

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

THE COURTS.

Juan Vega Gets Two Years in San Quentin.

The Bold Criminal Pleads Guilty as Charged.

John Hall Wants Pay for Services Rendered.

Judgment Entered for Plaintiff Against Attorney Gordon—Orders Made in the Probate Court—New Suits.

Yesterday was a quiet day in the courts, there being but few cases, important or otherwise, before the judges of the Superior departments, while the lower justices found still less to occupy their time. In Department Five Judge Shaw went outside of his customary circuit routine to take up the criminal charge against Juan Vega. Vega is the man who has got himself into trouble by being over-covetous of the wealth of others. One dark night during April last, he was wandering along New Hall street with a dissolute woman named Ida Bailey, when the thought suddenly struck the two that it would be a good plan to replenish their limited supply of funds, which had been kept at a minimum by frequent purchases of opium. Accordingly they resolved to hold up the first person whom they met, and as luck would have it the unfortunate was a Chinaman. At the point of a pistol the Celestial gave up readily all the valuables about his person, which consisted of some \$8 in money and a silver watch. The Chinaman was badly scared, but the few spare seconds he had when not looking down the barrel of the revolver during the operation, he put in to good advantage in taking a mental description of the robbers. The next day he reported the matter to the police, and as a result the woman, Ida Bailey, was arrested and tried on the charge of robbery and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary.

Her accomplice could not be found at the time, but was afterward located and identified. Vega is a confirmed "fiend," and his body is covered with scars left by the needle of the morphine "gun." When he appeared yesterday in Department Five with his associate, Horace Bell, Esq., the latter asked that his client be allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty, as charged, which was assented to by the court when it was ordered that Vega be sentenced to serve two years at San Quentin.

FOR SERVICES.
John Hall is plaintiff in a suit now in progress before Judge Wade, whereby it is sought to recover an amount of over \$10,000 alleged to be due from the Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Missouri. The plaintiff claims that the order named bargained with him for the use of the Academy's building, which he proposed to erect at Santa Monica. He set about to do the work, but the project was not carried out, and he was not paid the amount which had been agreed upon as the price of the plan. Judgment was asked for accordingly.

Court Notes.
Dittler Knutson, a native of Denmark, appeared yesterday before Judge Smith a candidate for admission to citizenship, and was granted his wish, after complying with the usual formalities attached to that important ceremony.

Judge Clark yesterday gave permission to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Redondo to mortgage property.

In Department Two Joseph Mulally was given judgment against A. E. Senesey on foreclosure of a mortgage for \$1850.72.

Probate Judge Clark yesterday ordered that in the matter of the estate of L. S. Rando, deceased, letters of administration be granted under bond of \$13,000; also, that letters be granted in the estate of F. Yorba, deceased, with bond fixed at \$4500.

Findings and judgment for plaintiff were awarded J. C. Klotz against attorney named Gordon, yesterday, by Judge McKinley.

The suit for possession of K. C. Wagenebach vs. the Los Angeles and Pacific Railway reached a conclusion, yesterday, in Department Six, the plaintiff's prayer being granted.

New Suits.
Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

Elizabeth F. Hallack et al. vs. Hattie Easton et al.; suit on foreclosure of mortgage for \$1000.

Anna M. Murray vs. Dennis Murray; suit for divorce.

Petition of Ynes Cota de Lyon for appointment as guardian of the Lyon minors.

"MUHAMMAD AND THE QUR'AN."

Lecture by President Ferguson at the Southern California College.

Last evening occurred the second lecture of the course at the Southern California College, by President Ferguson, on "Muhammad and the Qur'an." The lecturer first gave an interesting account of the life of the prophet, dwelling particularly on that part of it after his fortieth year, at which time he began to receive his revelations. His residence at Mecca, his flight (the hiegra), and his permanent abode at Medina were described.

The second part of the lecture, the connection of the Qur'an with the Christian scriptures was shown, particularly the claim of the Muhammadans that their prophet was foretold in both the Old and New Testaments. After this the Qur'an itself was described, Mr. Ferguson exhibiting some copies of the sacred book obtained by him with great trouble, when he was in the Orient. He divided it into "three parts corresponding to the life of its author. The first embraces what may be called the earlier suras, i. e., those revealed in the opening years of Muhammad's career as a prophet. The second part or middle suras, those revealed after he had taken an open stand as public warner, extending to the time of the hegira 622 A.D. The third part includes those revealed at Medina." The characteristics of each of these classes were given, and the classes compared with each other, all being illustrated by suitable quotations from each class. The president then gave the meaning of Muhammad, Qur'an, Islam, and de-

scribed the general doctrines of the Qur'an, and dwelt at length on the meaning of "Allah," and the significance of the oft-recurring phrase, "In the name of Allah, the God of mercy, the merciful."

In conclusion attention was called to four lawful Muhammadan practices, religions intolerance, slavery, polygamy, divorce, showing their detrimental working both for Islam and the world. Throughout great care was taken to present the comprehensively and difficult subject in as popular form as possible. A similar lecture was given by the president in Japan, where it attracted widespread attention.

Before and after the lecture Prof. Wendell Smith of the Medical department rendered appropriate selections on the violin. The next lecture will be on next Friday evening, June 9, by Rev. E. R. Bennett of Pomona. Subject, "Gambling." The public are invited.

CANNON'S POLICY.

He Declares Himself in Regard to Recommendations for Office.

The Contest Over the Ventura Postmaster Gives Him an Opportunity to Put Himself on Record.

The following Washington special was printed in the San Francisco Examiner of May 27:

There are very few Californians now in Washington. John McGonigle, the veteran editor of the Ventura Democrat, and William L. Cannon, the San Bernardino Independent, were here this week. McGonigle was postmaster at Ventura during a portion of Cleveland's first term, and as he was a Populist, the San Bernardino Independent wanted a reappointment. He is a straight out Democrat, and as such did not favor the reappointment of McGonigle. The Populist candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, but supported him loyally after his endorsement by the Democratic caucus. McGonigle arrived here he found that at the Postoffice Department Cannon was classed as a Democrat and was being consulted on all appointments in the Sixth District. This made it reasonably certain that the post-office in that district would be filled with Populists, and McGonigle, with the assistance of L. F. Leubetter, started ten matters out. They left perfectly satisfied with the result of their labors, and feel confident that McGonigle will have a show under this administration. Cannon, it seems, has had patronage thrust upon him, for in addition to the six districts he has been asked to name appointments for fourth-class postmasters in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, which now comprise a portion of the San Bernardino district. This was caused by a geographical mistake and has been corrected.

The dispatch has caused a great deal of comment in Ventura and San Bernardino counties. In view of the fact that McGonigle had announced himself as a candidate for the Ventura postoffice prior to his departure for the East, and his trip to Washington was understood to be for the purpose of urging his claims.

Representative Cannon has addressed the following letter to the Ventura correspondent of THE TIMES:

VENTURA (Cal.) June 2.—Dear Sir: In answer to your query as to the truth in the statement published in the Sunday Examiner of the 28th inst. that all the recommendations you have made for office have been Populists, and that you have also made recommendations outside your district, I will say that I have recommended no Populist or Republican except two or three instances where no Democrat would accept the office. This has occurred in places where the office was not worth more than five or ten dollars per month, and where the salary was as much as \$20 per month there has been from two to a half-dozen Democrats seeking the appointment, and in such cases I have not recommended them. At Springfield, in this county, I recommended a Republican, because no one else would take the office. On the other hand, in Santa Barbara county there was a Populist selected for the same reason. At Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo county, the office was held by a Republican, and I recommended a Democrat. I have recommended over one hundred persons for office in the various counties of the state, and I have no doubt that I have recommended many who are not Populists or Republicans. I will not shrink at the duty which custom has forced upon me, and I will not shrink at the duty which I will not shrink at its responsibilities.

Yours truly,
MARION CANNON.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday at the office of the County Clerk as follows:

W. H. Forrester, a native of England, aged 34 years, to Maggie Forrester, a native of Ireland, aged 29 years, both residents of this city.

Joseph Schmidt, a native of Hungary, aged 45 years, to Jonko Weiss, of same nativity, aged 20 years, both residents of this city.

William W. Borick, a native of Indiana, aged 19 years, to Daisy B. Towner, a native of Kansas, aged 15 years, both residents of Santa Monica.

Henry Lyon, a native of California, aged 30 years, to Emma Bega, of same nativity, aged 24 years, both residents of this city.

He Saved His Bacon.

A private letter received by a member of the Star force states that Charles P. Bacon of New York will doubtless arrive here soon and establish a summer or winter residence. Mr. Bacon was for many years the law partner of David B. Hill, and is renowned in legal circles as "Big Bill." The young man whose first case as a lawyer won him a \$300,000 fee. He was the attorney who brought suit against Cornell University to break a will which left that institution between two and three millions of dollars. The suit was successful, and Mr. Bacon promptly drew out of practice, invested his money in a successful way, and has since been a globe trotter.

Chickens hatched in May do well, and those breaking shell in June get on far enough before hot weather to make little trouble, but it is little short of cruelty to bring out chicks in July and August, and as futility usually as cruel. Like swarms of bees the earliest part best.

HOUSE AND LOT.

The Electric Road Preparing to Cross the River.

That East First Street Opening Case Bobs Up Again.

Big Improvements Going Up Around Westlake Park.

More Extracts from Old-time Price Lists. Hill Street Sales—A Letter from Chicago—Street Work—Building Notes.

The past week has been a decidedly quiet one in real estate circles. Dealers have about prepared themselves for the usual lull during the summer. This does not, however, mean that there is any stagnation or heavy drag in prices. On the contrary, owners are loath to part with their property at ruling rates, except when they are forced to do so. The summer exodus is beginning, and there will be this year, in addition, the pilgrimage to Chicago, which has already taken a number of citizens away. Arrivals of Easterners visiting the fair have not yet begun to make their appearance, although there are hopes that we shall have a number of this class of people here this summer. On the whole, it will be time to prepare for a comparatively quiet season until about the first week of October, when the National Irrigation Congress meets in Los Angeles, and will bring a large number of visitors to the city from all parts of the United States and many from abroad. From that time on, during the winter and spring, every sign points to a lively real estate market.

HILL STREET.
It appears that some of the financial glory which has gathered around Broadway is about to be reflected on its next western neighbor, Hill street, which is, in many respects, one of the finest streets in the city. The sale is noted of the property on that street known as the Livingston, between Sixth and Seventh, 60x165 feet, to Mrs. E. M. Day, for \$22,500. The improvements consist of a large boarding house. Negotiations are under way for another sale on Hill street, between Second and Third, and yet another deal, between Fifth and Sixth, is on the tapis.

CROSSING THE RIVER.
An agreement has been signed between the Consolidated Electric Company and L. F. Leubetter, the bridge builder, to build a bridge for the company across the river at the Buena Vista street bridge. Work is to begin at once, and be completed within one hundred and ten days from May 29. The electric railway will run to the East Side Park, and it is believed that it may ultimately be extended to Pasadena by way of the so-called "adobe" road, past the reservoir.

This is good news for the pretty suburb of East Los Angeles, which has languished for several years past, owing to the delay in completing this necessary improvement. A marked revival may now be looked for in that suburb, than which there are few more attractive in Los Angeles.

WESTLAKE PARK.

There is a brisk demand for property around Westlake Park, which appears just now to be the favorite residence section. Especially are the lots on the tract lots have changed hands frequently at remarkably good prices. The improvements that have gone up and are going up on this tract are of the most substantial character. From any elevated point near the park a score of fine residences may be noted in course of erection. An Eastern man has just completed a residence on the Bonnie Brae tract costing \$16,000, and another has built one at an expense of \$22,000. There is talk of the establishment of a resort this side of Westlake Park, something after the style of the now defunct Woodward's Gardens in San Francisco, with music, menagerie, dancing, etc.

A CELEBRATED CASE.
That apparently endless case celebre, the Dehali case, has again this week, the City Council having on Monday ordered a new ordinance for opening East First street, with special reference to the Dehali property between Los Angeles and Wilmington.

The case has now been before the public four years. In July, 1890, an ordinance was passed for widening East First street, from Los Angeles to Alameda street. The proposed job was of a patchwork character. First street was then seventy feet wide all through, except between Main and Los Angeles, where it was—and is—only sixty feet. The ordinance provided for a width of eighty feet from half way between Los Angeles and Wilmington streets to the river, leaving the rest of the street seventy and sixty feet, respectively. Not only this, but the sidewalk varies from ten to twelve feet in width. I. F. Dehali, a Frenchman, who, by frugality had acquired some means and built a brick block, which abuts about eight feet on the sidewalk, refused to cut his house back. With great persistence he fought the matter in the courts, winning twice in the courts here, and twice on appeal by the city in the Supreme Court. An important point made by the Supreme Court in its decision was, that the city, in awarding damages, must take into consideration the depth of the lot. This is reasonable, as it makes a big difference whether a man tows ten feet off a lot 100 feet deep or 300 feet deep.

Dehali has been regarded as an obstructionist, but this charge appears to apply more properly to those who oppose the widening of the street through-out, than to Dehali. He is willing to cut away his house and pay an assessed value for the same, but objects to do so for such partial widening, as it would be of little benefit to the street, which is now like a bottle, with the neck between Los Angeles and Main streets, only sixty feet wide. By cutting away ten feet on the north side, from Wilmington to Main, the street would be seventy feet from Hill street to Los Angeles, and thence eighty feet to the river. If this is to be done, it must be done at once, as the German-American bank is about to build at the north-east corner of Main and First. At present, there are only shanties on the Northford property, and the improvement is impracticable. It would certainly be a pity if this leading thoroughfare should be allowed to remain for all time so narrow as sixty feet between Main and Los Angeles, where there will be heavy traffic in the near future, especially after West First street is opened. It is understood that property-owners at the corner of Main

and First have stood in the way of improvement. Regrets in such cases, are unavailing, after expensive blocks have been erected.

TWELVE YEARS AGO.
Some quotations of old prices for property, taken from a real estate dealer's books, were recently given in these columns. This week another installment is presented from a pamphlet and price-list published about 1881 by G. A. Robinson. They are interesting, as showing the wonderful change in values which has taken place within the brief space of twelve years.

The pamphlet gives a general description of the county and its resources, refers to the doubts which existed as to titles here and quotes the assessed value of real estate in Los Angeles city at \$5,012,061.

Sixty dollars per acre, 18½ acres on the Santa Monica road adjoining the city limits.

Fifteen dollars per acre, 700 acres adjoining the Sierra Madre Villa on the northwest.

Twenty-seven dollars per acre, 100 acres of the finest fruit land in the county at San Gabriel Mission.

Twelve hundred dollars, 30 acres, one-half mile west of the city on Washington street.

Fourteen hundred dollars, 82½x120 feet on the south side of Third street, between Fort (Broadway) and Hill.

Twenty-three hundred dollars, lot fronting 80 feet on Fort street and 100 feet on Third street, with improvements.

Four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, handsome two-story frame residence, containing eleven rooms and kitchen, on the west side of Spring street, between Second and Third, lot 60x150, with rare shrubs and flowers.

Two thousand dollars, lot 66½x159½, on Main and Sixth.

Six hundred dollars per acre, 17½ acres, corner of Adams and Figueroa streets.

Twenty-five hundred dollars, 2½ acres on Figueroa opposite to Longstreet place, with handsome cottage, barn, trees, etc.

Seventy-five dollars, lots in the Morris Vineyard tract.

Two thousand dollars, 5 acres on Charity street (Grand avenue) between Pico and Washington streets.

Five hundred dollars, lot in Mott tract, on Hill, near corner of Second.

Twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, 60 feet on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Five thousand dollars, lot 44½x120 on First, near Spring, with improvements.

Eight hundred dollars to \$1500, handsome building lots fronting 40 by 140 deep on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Five thousand dollars, 70x191 feet on Main street, between Second and Third.

And there were many people who said then, as they say today, that prices of Los Angeles property were too high.

THE TORRENS TRANSFER SYSTEM.
Much attention is being directed to the Torrens system of land transfers, which originated in Australia, and has been successfully introduced in several other countries. In June 1884, THE TIMES published a long letter on the subject from C. White Mortimer, the British Consul, which was the first communication on the subject published in Southern California. There was at that time much opposition to the system, but it has grown in favor, and a measure looking to the adoption of the system, or something similar, will probably be introduced in the next State Legislature.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Several Los Angeles real estate men have gone to Chicago and are taking notes from a realty standpoint and otherwise. A. M. Hough writes to his partner that he was pleasantly surprised at the condition of affairs he found there, as far as accommodations go. He secured two nice furnished parlors, in a good two-story brick house, near the elevated railroad, for \$10 a week, and says there are plenty of restaurants where a meal can be had for 25 cents, while a good lunch may be obtained on the ground for 20 cents.

He has seen no extortion, and says he can live there as well and almost as cheaply as in Los Angeles. He warns intending visitors against hotels which are supported by suckers all over the country, who pay in advance. There are rooms to rent everywhere, and half of them, he says, will never be filled.

It is the general impression here among real estate men that there will be an awful "slump" in Chicago after the fair—much worse than that which followed the Centennial in Philadelphia.

STREET WORK.
The City Council has passed ordinances of intention to establish the grades of Moore street between Seventh and Ninth; Lyon from Macy to Allison, and Kane between Belmont avenue and Bonnie Brae.

The recommendation of the Board of Public Works that Vignes street be opened from Aliso street to Alhambra avenue has been adopted.

The City Engineer has been instructed to establish the grade of Third street, on Boyle Heights, between Chicago street and Saratoga avenue.

BUILDING NOTES.
Dr. Burbank has resumed work on his theater building on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, to which reference was made last week. This will give Los Angeles three first-class theaters.

Remarkable to say, there has been no big hotel rumor of several weeks.

The amount of building which is going forward in almost every portion of the city is quite remarkable and exhilarating to those who are interested in the welfare of the pueblo.

The Builder and Contractor notes the following uncontracted new work:

Mr. Maley of Santa Ana is having plans prepared for a two-story eleven-room residence, at the corner of Orange and Birch streets, to cost \$8000.

J. A. Kelley will build a six-room frame dwelling on Thirty-second street, near Grand avenue, to cost \$1800.

I. W. Phelps will erect a two-story, eleven-room dwelling at the corner of Ninth and Providence streets, to cost about \$6500.

The same owner will build, on an adjacent lot, a two-story residence, to cost \$2600.

The Bethlehem Benevolent Board will build a church at the corner of Lazard and Vignes streets, to cost \$4000.

Mr. Duncan is having plans prepared for a two-story dwelling, at the corner of Figueroa and Thirteenth streets. Cost, \$3000.

Thomas McFee Potter will build a two-story residence at the corner of Main and Thirty-fifth street, to cost \$3700.

Ivan A. Weid is about to erect a two-story stone and brick building on Los Angeles street, near Requena, to cost \$7000.

John Glab will build a two-story ten-

room dwelling on Flower street, near Eighteenth, to cost \$2000.

E. A. Miller will erect, in the southeastern portion of the city, a building containing twelve rooms and two stores, to cost about \$12,000.

J. F. Handholdt will build a six-room one-and-a-half story building on Rockwood street, on the Crown Hill, to cost \$1800.

Work is about to commence on the fine apartment building of Mrs. Severance, at the corner of Broadway and Eighth, already described in these columns.

BUILDING PERMITS.
The following permits have been issued by the City Superintendent of Buildings:

Theodore Wrede, dwelling, Estrella avenue, \$1800.

H. F. Rithman, dwelling, west side Olive, between Eighth and Ninth, \$3765.

Cardella D. Orem, dwelling, Sanbury avenue, between Ninth and Tenth, \$1540.

Mrs. S. J. Grier, dwelling, north side Brooklyn avenue, near Chicago street, \$1500.

Daniel Innis, dwelling, Bellevue avenue, near Edgware road, \$1400.

Charles Mathay, dwelling, Alvarado, near Ninth, \$2560.

William Wright, dwelling, Flower, between Washington and Eighteenth, \$2500.

S. L. Richardson, dwelling, Angeleno street, near Beaudry.

QUAKERISM ON THE WANE.

The Sect Now Forms but a Small Fragment of Philadelphia's Population.

It will surprise many to be informed that the Quaker element in Philadelphia forms an exceedingly small part of the community. The Friends prefer the derby and silk tie, with the cutaway coat to the dress which this sect so many years affected. It is only when the yearly meeting period arrives that there comes flocking from the surrounding counties Friends in somber garb, and they are as much of a curiosity as are any other distinctive class of people. Therefore, the title "Quaker City," as applied to Philadelphia, is, according to the New York Advertiser, practically a misnomer.

When Elias Hicks, through his teaching, caused a split in the Society of Friends in 1827, over the question of the divinity of Christ, it marked the beginning of the decrease in the number of Friends, which has been steadily going on ever since. The great Quaker preacher brought a revolution in his city, and the Friends, estimated at that time to be 12,000, were equally divided between the two elements, the orthodox and the Hicksites. In 1880 the orthodox and Hicksite branches did not have in the aggregate more than five thousand members in Philadelphia. At that time there 1370 orthodox and about three thousand six hundred Hicksites. Although the Hicksite end of the society is more numerous than its rival, the latter is much more wealthy. The orthodox Friends, who are to the forms and peculiarities of the society of friends more strictly than the Hicksites. The reason assigned for this is that the latter branch is really undemonstrative, although it follows the general principles of the orthodox society, and consequently has come more into contact with the world. The idea of the Hicksite branch is to allow its members great freedom of views and a right to consider all religious doctrines according to their personal choice. It will be a matter of only a few years before all the peculiarities of the society will disappear, and they will be lost in the multitude of other church people. The influence of the remnant of Quakerism in the city are surrounded by followers to retard the march of improvement and the desire to continue the exclusiveness characteristic of the dead generations. Their meetings houses, located in the most populous parts of the city, are surrounded by walls eight feet high, giving a prison aspect to the neighborhood.

LOST ATLANTIS NOT A MYTH.

A Professor Believes It Was Really the American Continent.

Ignatius Donnelly finds a supporter of his Atlantis theory in Sir Daniel Wilson, president of the University of Toronto, who declares, after a great deal of search, that the lost Atlantis was not a myth, but that it was really the continent of America. He accounts for its disappearance from view in a different way, but that is merely incidental. Donnelly's theory, as summarized by the Milwaukee Journal, was that the land was submerged by some great volcanic upheaval, and that from the ocean bed the continents of Europe and Asia came the tradition of the deluge. Sir Daniel rejects this explanation as being disproved by the fact that there are no traces of such volcanic action, either on the continent or in the ocean bed. He believes that the ancient Egyptians, the most progressive and adventurous people of ancient times, discovered the continent, but that in the decline both of their learning and power it became lost to view and existed at the time of knowledge of Egypt begins merely as a shadowy tradition. It is his opinion that traces of the Egyptians of those days are to be sought in the ruined cities of Central America, whose origin has never been determined or even been made the basis of any reasonable theory. Such a discovery would furnish a substantial basis for the legend of the lost Atlantis, and the theory invests those wonderful ruins with a new interest for the antiquarians.

An Insurance Agent's Experience.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

One of the Chicago insurance companies, doing a tornado business, some time ago received notice of a loss of a horse, for which the assured demanded immediate payment. While going through the customary formula regarding the death of the animal, and wondering that a windstorm did no damage but kill one horse, the company inquired in what manner the killing occurred. The assured at once wrote back that his horse had died of wind colic, and that he wanted his pay at once by doing another. This peculiar state of affairs leads to a suggestion that companies doing a tornado and wind storm business that it might be well to insert a clause similar to those applied to electric plants (in such cases referring to electricity, of course), reading as follows: "It is hereby understood that this company is not liable for wind generated in the property insured."

of growers do not appear to have yet mastered it, as well-cured fruit is still in a woeful minority. There is a good chance here for coöperation in sections where there is any considerable area of lemon orchard. In this manner complete curing-houses may be built, and the most approved methods introduced, where it would be scarcely practicable for the individual grower to do so. All fruits raised in this section of the country, apples, pears, plums, peaches and berries, are well adapted for canning. Here the small fruits promise well.

Citron Culture.
[California Cultivator.]


In answer to the inquiry of C. J. de Ferris, in regard to a treatise on "Citron Culture," we wish to say there is no work devoted especially

o report that the fruit was not worth the solution after coming in conta

Intensive Poultry Culture.



us years ago, the cow that was
f Jersey and the other half corn



LIVE STOCK

10

added 100 more within a few days. The soil is adobe, and the birds are the large Cochin breed, distinguishable among other points by bunches of feathers on the feet and legs; yet

When salt is given to an excess it is serious and causes an intense thirst, this does not necessarily make the

12

estimated at 2,400,000,000 pounds. The United States produces 300,000,000 pounds, or about one-eighth of

small band of sheep. The sheep is
gleaner, and, if properly handled,
would do much to keep the grain field
from becoming foul, and would furnish
the family, cheap, juicy meat at
trifling cost.

of butter fat in milk cannot be changed by changing the character of the feed. But as there are hundreds, and probably thousands, of our best farmers who have done just that thing, and do

... does not warrant the hope of
bonanza in its cultivation in this State
... the probabilities are altogether
... of its becoming a more profitable

In East Prussia a larger area of land than usual is being cultivated to sugar beets, owing to the low price of grain.

	Production Bushels.
Germany.....	891,723,040
France.....	396,746,138
Russia-Poland.....	464,441,188
Austria-Hungary.....	409,368,799
United Kingdom.....	228,093,339
United States.....	169,809,055
Canada.....	61,669,065
Belgium.....	99,486,500

Upland Rice.
[California Fruit Grower.]
The California Fruit Grower has called attention several times to the possibility of producing rice profitably on some of our unirrigated grounds in California. As we have before stated, the rice crop of this country

last year the largest on record amount was shipped over two hundred million pounds. For the year 1892 we also shipped rice, rice flour, rice meal and broken rice to the amount of 148,803,14 pounds, and for 1891 the importation reached 202,775,070 pounds. Rice is grown successfully along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts generally requires

An intelligent correspondent, C. L. Edwards of Yonkers, N. Y., informs us that he passed some years in Brazil and there saw the "red shuck" rice grown successfully on the driest land, where no rain fell during three months of the year.

We would suggest that some of our farmers send to the Agricultural Department at Washington for samples of Brazilian rice, with a view to testing its adaptability in our State. If the department has none at present available it could, no doubt, easily obtain it through some of our consular agents.

...razilian consulates, together with
...sion, and suggestions as to its cul-
...ation. While the present low price
...ce does not warrant the hope of
...anza in its cultivation in this State,
...et the probabilities are altogether
...favor of its becoming a more profitable
...rop than wheat. In any event it would
...ost but little to make the trial, either

The nutritive value of rice as a food may be seen from the following analysis by the Department of Agriculture showing that rice contains 89.09 per cent. of nutritive matter against 82.5

NOTE.

ets, owing to the low price of gra

BUSINESS. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LOS ANGELES, June 3.—[Special to THE TIMES.] The local merchandise markets were steady in prices, with a moderate demand. The produce markets are unchanged. Fresh fruits came in more freely. Vegetables are plentiful. Butter was weak, poultry quiet. Eggs are in better demand. Potatoes are weak but not in firm. Cheese is quiet.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—Was inactive, December, 1.30; seller, 1.30; buyer, 1.29 1/2. CORN—1.22 1/2.

FRUIT.—APPLES—50¢ per bushel for common to good; 75¢ per bushel for choice. PEARS—1.50 per bushel for common to good; 2.00 per bushel for choice. LIME—1.00 per bushel for common to good; 1.50 per bushel for choice. ORANGES—1.00 per bushel for common to good; 1.50 per bushel for choice. LEMON—1.00 per bushel for common to good; 1.50 per bushel for choice.

NEW YORK STOCKS.—New York, June 3.—Deals on the Stock Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

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LOS ANGELES MINING STOCKS.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Stock Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES REAL ESTATE.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Real Estate Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES CATTLE.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Cattle Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES HORSES.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Horse Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES PIGS.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Pig Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

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LOS ANGELES SHEEP.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Sheep Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES GOATS.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Goat Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES BIRDS.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Bird Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES FISH.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Fish Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

LOS ANGELES VEGETABLES.—Los Angeles, June 3.—Deals on the Vegetable Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices for London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold added the bears. The heaviest losses were in the foreign exchange market. The market for gold was steady. The market for silver was weak. The market for cotton was steady. The market for wool was weak. The market for sugar was steady. The market for coffee was steady. The market for tea was steady. The market for rice was steady. The market for oil was steady. The market for flour was steady. The market for meat was steady. The market for fish was steady. The market for fruit was steady. The market for vegetables was steady. The market for dairy products was steady. The market for clothing was steady. The market for shoes was steady. The market for furniture was steady. The market for household goods was steady. The market for miscellaneous goods was steady.

THE SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO.

From 123 W. Second St. to 123 W. Third St. 223 SOUTH SPRING STREET. First Door North L. & T. Building. On or About JULY 1, 1893.

With an absolutely safe and burglar-proof plant and other new facilities in every department of our business, we are in a position to offer great advantages to our customers and to serve them to their entire satisfaction. Bonds of suretyship furnished for executors, administrators, guardians, and others. The new UNION BANK OF SAVINGS has been organized under our auspices, and will open for business at the above mentioned room about July 1, 1893.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.—No. 148 & 149, Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Stock, \$200,000.00. Money Loaned on Real Estate, 5 per cent. Interest Paid on Deposits. OFFICERS: T. L. DUQUE, President; W. M. McDERMOTT, Vice-Pres.; J. P. BARTON, Cashier; J. W. LONGYEAR, Asst. Cashier.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK.—336 NORTH MAIN ST. Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.00. Money Loaned on Real Estate, 5 per cent. Interest Paid on Deposits. OFFICERS: J. B. LANKERSHIM, President; CHAS. FORMAN, Vice-President; J. V. WACHTEL, Cashier.

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Alhambra Shoe Manufacturing Co.

The Pioneer Shoe Factory in Southern California are now prepared to fill orders in case lots for all kinds of

FARMERS' SHOES.—Congress Obedrooms, Bala, Brogans, Dom Pedros, Plow Shoes.

Finished in Latest Styles.

FARMERS' BOOTS.—ASK FOR THEM—ALHAMBRA SHOE!

Best Oil Grain and Kip Leather Used, with Genuine California Oak Sole.

W. L. DOUGLAS.—\$3 SHOE NO. 11P.

Best All Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty to your pocket to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes, which represent the best value at the price advertised, as thousands can testify.

Manitow.—Table Water & Ginger Champagne.

It is a naturally effervescent soda water. It drives away bile, cleanses the system, and is the finest Mineral Table Water known. It is used in clubs, hotels and families, and when once used is always used.

RUBBER HOSE.—R. R. Brown & Son, Agts.

Bowers Rubber Company. 115 SPRING ST.

SEAWEY & FLARSHAM.—Fruit and Produce Auctioneers.

Members National Fruit Association.—KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Consignments Solicited.

Orescent.—Malt Whiskey.

DR. B. G. COLLINS.—OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

125 South Spring St., Los Angeles. With the Los Angeles Optical Institute. Eyes Examined Free. In Wenzel's Pharmacy.

Park Nursery Tree Depot.—Removal Sale—Plants and Shrubs at Half Price.

Lease expires May 31. Stock must be closed out. Sale to begin May 18 and continue until May 31, 1893. Come and get the benefit of this great reduction sale.